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INSURANCE
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VOL. XX NO. 52- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1932. PRICE ONE ANNA.

12 YOUNG MEN TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE

Judgment In Chittagong Armoury Raid Case

PRISONERS TAKEN TO UNKNOWN DESTINATION

CHITTAGONG, Mar. 1.

Twelve accused in the Armoury Raid Case, namely, Ananta Singh, Ganeshghowe, Lokenath Fal, Fanindra Nandi, Subhod Chaudhury, Fakir Sen, Lal Mohan Sen, Subodh Roy, Annada Gupta, Nanadhirdas Gupta, Sahairamdas and Sukhendu Dastidar, have been sentenced by the Special Tribunal to transportation for life. The last five accused have been recommended for clemency.

Nandalal Singh has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 118 I. P. C. while Anildas has been sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 380 I.P.C.

The remaining 16 have been acquitted.

All the prisoners have been placed in Class two and removed from Chittagong to an unknown destination at nocon. There was no demonstration.

Complete calm prevails in the town. The accused were arrested on different dates in connection with an armoury raid at Chittagong on the night of April 18, 1930, when police and railway armouries were attacked and burnt by insurgents and one Sergeant Major one Anglo-Indian and four Indians were shot dead.

The accused were charged under various sections of the Indian Penal Code, Explosives Substances Act and Telegraphs and Railways Act and the trial commenced on 24th July 1930 before the Special Tribunal. A. P.

WILL BRITISH CABINET TIDE OVER THE NEW CRISIS?

Snowden's Threat To Resign If Revenue From Import Duties Is Used To Reduce Income-Tax

LONDON, Feb. 29.

Possibility that Viscount Snowden and other dissentient members of the Cabinet may resign if the revenue from the new Import Duties is used to reduce income-tax is inferred from a speech of Viscount Snowden in the House of Lords this evening.

In the course of the speech he declared that such use of this revenue would be a breach of the conditions on which the Act was passed last year.

He said that the extra 6d. in the income-tax imposed last September was a direct tax-payers' contribution in response to the call for equal sacrifice. The new imports duties would be an addition to the burdens of the indirect tax-payer.

Sir Herbert Samuel and Sir Archibald Sinclair used the same argument when the tariff measure came up before the House of Commons.—Reuter's Special.

Savage Japanese Attacks On Chapei

CHINESE TROOPS REGAIN LOST GROUND

MAIN STRENGTH OF U. S. NAVY ORDERED FOR THE PACIFIC

LONDON, Feb. 29. (9-15 p.m.).

Shanghai.—While the cables between Tokyo, Shanghai and Geneva are humming with peace-talks, one of the severest days of fighting yet experienced has occurred.

Three Japanese attacks at Chapei were followed by three Chinese counter-attacks in which the Chinese regained their lost ground. Despite the fact that the Japanese troops were assisted by the heavy bombardment from warships, the Japanese failed to gain any advantage.

The casualties were heavy on both the sides.—Reuter's Special.

ELDERS THROW OUT REACTIONARY PROPOSAL OF PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY

Sir Sankaran Nair's Anxiety To Check The Forces Of Disaffection And Disloyalty

SIR M. DADABHOY CALLS FOR MORE REPRESSIVE MEASURES AGAINST CONGRESS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Mar. 1.

Sir Sankaran Nair's attempt to stampede the Government into granting immediate Provincial Autonomy by arguing that forces of Law and Order could be rallied against the Congress movement of Civil Disobedience, was stoutly resisted to-day in the Council of State which rejected the resolution by 4 against 16 votes.

SURPRISED AT OPPOSITION.

Sir Sankaran was so much surprised at the opposition to his resolution from all sides that in his reply to the debate he exhibited warmth and had skirmishes with Mr. Natesan and Sir Pheroze Sethna, both of whom had severely condemned to "The reactionary proposal of the ex-President of the Congress."

Sir Sankaran Nair did not receive the support from Muslims either. In fact Dr. Muhammad Surrawardy from Bengal disappointed him when he quoted Sir Muhammad Shafi and Mr. Jinnah and refused to be dragged into supporting the motion which would postpone Central Responsibility indefinitely. The only two Muslims who stood by him were Mr. Chaudhri Muhammadin of Punjab and Syed Hafeez of East Bengal. His only other support was Mr. Narayanaswami Chetty of "Justice" Party who was content to receive whatever could be immediately given in the Provinces under the existing constitution without Parliamentary legislation.

NO ELDER CONVINCED.

Nobody shared Sir Sankaran's belief that with immediate grant of Provincial Autonomy Congress would climb down or that Civil Disobedience movement would abate.

On the other hand, Sir P. Sethna made it perfectly clear by quoting Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar's observation at the Round Table Conference that the Congress participated only on understanding that there would be responsibility both in the Provinces and at the Centre.

GOVT. TAKEN TO TASK.

Mr. Natesan gave expression to this feeling when in joining the chorus of condemnation he took Government to task for not deliberately discountenancing Sir Sankaran's proposition which if adopted, would make the people of India doubt for ever the 'bona fides' of the British Government and snap the bond between India and England.

None of the Official members took part in voting and Government even refused to discuss the merits of resolution as they took their stand on the Premier's declaration on December last of simultaneous grant of responsibility both in the Provinces and in the Centre.

"RALLYING FORCES OF LAW AND ORDER AGAINST CONGRESS"

The Hon. Mr. Khaparde presided to-day at the Council of State as Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith had gone to preside at the Consultative Committee meeting.

Sir Sankaran Nair moved a resolution urging Government to request the Secretary of State to take such steps as might be possible to introduce immediately provincial autonomy in all the Provinces or at least in such provinces as are, in his opinion, fit for it.

PREMIER AS SUPPORTER OF PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

He quoted from the Simon Commission, the Government of India and Premier's statements to show that there was general agreement that provincial autonomy was a much simpler task to introduce.

The mover particularly stressed the portions of the Premier's declaration of December 1, 1931, favouring immediate provincial autonomy and recognising the feeling for simultaneous central responsibility but waiting for public opinion in the matter.

NO SYMPATHY FOR WHITEHALL.

In Sir Sankaran Nair's view, since there was not the same sympathetic personality at the Whitehall as Mr. Montagu, Central responsibility might take years. Moreover, the Civil Disobedience Movement had given an entirely new turn to the whole position in India. That movement had undermined respect for law and order in several places. Yet there were forces which stood for law and which required to be encouraged. This could only be done by the grant of immediate provincial autonomy.

ANY GOVERNMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

He demanded this because the Civil Disobedience Movement had engendered a spirit of disaffection and disloyalty to such an extent that any Government would be impossible at the present time.

In order to check that spirit, something substantial was immediately called for and only Provincial autonomy would provide a good step. If there was provincial autonomy with a Minister for Law and Order in Madras the "thali" ("mangal sutra") incident would not have occurred in the Southern Presidency, because that particular officer would have known that he was not relying on bureaucratic form of Government but a Government responsible to the Legislative Council. Government knew that they had to give Provincial Autonomy. Why not, then, introduce it immediately and thus check the forces of disloyalty and disorder. He would not wait for shadowy responsibility at the Centre.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE.

Sir B. L. Mitter, the leader of the House on behalf of Government explained Government attitude. He quoted at length from the Premier's declaration of December 1 last in which Mr. MacDonald had stated that while provincial autonomy should not be delayed a day longer than was necessary, he realised that partial advance did not commend itself to the conference and that while it was unnecessary to make an irrevocable decision and wait for public opinion, His Majesty's Government intended to press with all possible despatch with the federal plan.

Upon this declaration the Government of India stood to-day and would not enter into the merits of the resolution. The official members would not, therefore vote on the resolution and

(Continued on page 7.)

Collector Sanctions Auction Of Articles From Gandhiji's Ashram

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 1.

The Collector has sanctioned the auction sale of articles attached from Mahatma Gandhi's Ashram in lieu of land revenue and ordered the return of yarn testing machine which was attached by the Mamlatdar along with the other articles.

It is believed that no second attachment will be made in Mahatma Gandhi's Ashram as the whole amount of land revenue has been realised.

UNION JACK TORN TO RIBBONS

Red Dragon Flown Instead

LONDON, Mar. 1.

Union Jack was hauled down by ardent Welsh Nationalists and the Welsh Flag (Red Dragon) substituted at Carnarvon Castle in North Wales to-day.

The action followed local agitation that Welsh Flag should be flown on the highest tower of the Castle on St. David's Day (to-day) which is Wales' National Day.

Government sanction was, however, refused and the Red Dragon was flown, as previously, from west tower which is not so prominent until it was removed and nailed on the highest tower by an amateur steeple-jack imbued with Nationalism. Officials, however, discovered the substitution and restored the Union Jack.

A party of students later entered the Castle, climbed the tower again and removed the Union Jack which was torn to ribbons in the square.—Reuter.

MOVE TO OVERTHROW SPANISH REPUBLIC

Joint Manifesto Issued By Alfonso, Don Alfonso And Carlos De Bourbon

LONDON, Feb. 29.

Madrid.—Despite the official denials, the Government have reason to believe that the joint manifesto of Alfonso, Don Alfonso and Carlos de Bourbon urging the Spaniards to overthrow the Republic and restore monarchy is authentic though the Monarchists are doing their utmost to prevent publicity, because the contents will present Alfonso in an unfavourable light and reveal the complete ignorance of the present situation in Spain.—Reuter's Special.

BEER STRIKE IN BERLIN

Serious Concern To Thousans Of "Wets"

LONDON, Feb. 29.

Berlin.—The "Beer Strike" which was first treated as a joke, is now a matter of serious concern to thousands of thirsty Berliners.

Even famous beer restaurants now offer their guests lemonade and soda water, while the brewers have ceased sending out drays. Hundreds of operatives are temporarily unemployed.

It is intended to enforce the boycott until Government reduces the beer tax which it, at present, firmly refuses to do.—Reuter's Special.

COMMUNIST ATTEMPT AT GENERAL STRIKE

Lisbon Officials Take Precautions

LONDON, Feb. 29.

Lisbon.—Steel-helmeted troops posted at strategic points in the city side-tracked the Communist attempt at a general strike which was proclaimed for to-day.

All leave in the Garrison was stopped and armed policemen were posted on trams. All the vehicles entering the city are being searched.—Reuter.

THOSE HELD UP. CABLES TO M. P.

Lansbury Raises Question Of Privilege

BUT SPEAKER DENIES CLAIM

LONDON, Feb. 29.

Questioned in the House of Commons by Mr. Thomas Williams (Lab.), with regard to the Telegraph Office in Bombay refusing cables addressed to him by Miss Slade and Mr. Mahadev Desai between January 3 and 7, Sir Samuel Hoare said that two cables, one from Miss Slade and one from Mr. Mahadev Desai, dated January 7 and February 4, respectively, and addressed to Mr. Williams were withheld under the orders of the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad.

The Government of India was unable to trace other cables from Mr. Mahadev Desai to Mr. Williams in January, which were held up.

The action was taken under the Indian Telegraph Act authorising detention of messages in a public emergency or in the interest of public safety. No discrimination was being made in that connection between telegrams addressed to Members of Parliamnt and other telegrams.

QUESTION OF M.P.S' PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Williams asked: Were they to understaand that, though India was governed by the Commons, (Ministerial cries of "no") Indian officias were to determine what information a Member of the House of Commons might obtain.

Sir Samuel Hoare, in reply, said that the telegrams addressed not only to Mr. Williams, but to several other addresss in Europe and America were obviously propaganda against Government.

Mr. Lansbury, who said that he had a copy of the telegram which he could publish at any moment, asked were they to understand that a British member of Parliament had no privilege in regard to getting information concerning events anywhere in the Empire.

Mr. Lansbury suggested that the the matter should be referred to the Committe of Privileges.

"M.P.'S NOT IMMUNE FROM LAW."

The Speaker replied that he did not know any difference between messages addressed to Members of House of Commons and those communicated elsewhere Members of Parliament were not immune from law as it existed.

The question of Committee of Privileges was for the House to decide. He agreed with Sir Austen Chamberlain that no mmber ever claimed any special privileges in regard to correspondence.

NO ACTION UNDER ORDINANCE.

Sir Samuel Hoare suggested that there was no quesation of privilege. The action was taken by the authority of the Government of India under the Statute and not under the Ordinance. Otherwise, it might be possible to disclose information of military importance in wartime.

WORKING CLASS ORGANISATIONS.

Sir Samuel Hoare assured Mr. Hicks (Lab.) that if any working class organisations in India were proscribed, the reason was that they actively participated in the Congress campaign.

Replying to Captain Peter Macdonald (Con.) Sir S. Samuel Hoare said that the fact that gold was nohw realisable at advantageous prices was already widely published in India. He did not consider that any Government action in regard to the publicity in that connection was required.

COMPENSATION TO "AXED" MEN.

Replying to Mr. Barton (Con.) in regard to compensation payable to civil officers whose posts were abolished, Sir S. Hoare pointed out that the decision had already been reached in regard to officers under the control of the Secretary of State in Council.

He anticipated that the same terms would be granted in the majority of cases of the officers under the control of the Government in India.

It did not accord with the usual practice to seek the views of the Service Associations in that connection, but any representations from them, regarding the decisions taken, would be carefully considered.

DR. PATON'S CASE.

Replying to Mr. Neil Maclean, Sir Hoare said that he was at present communicating with the Government of India, regarding the case of the missionary, Dr. Forrester Paton who Mr. Maclean alleged, was beaten by the police in Madras before arrest.—Reuter.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY COMPETITION

See Page 3

Closing Date

7th March 1932

MR. DEVIDAS GANDHI GETS SIX MONTHS

NEW DELHI, March 1.

A Meerut message states that Mr. Devidas Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine, in default further imprisonment for six weeks.—A. P.

Mrs. Darbar Gopaldas Ordered To Report Daily To Police

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 1.

Mrs. Bhaktilaxmi Desai, wife of Darbar Gopaldas Desai was released to-day on 'parole'. She is required to give attendance to the police twice daily in the morning and evening. Another Congress worker of Kaira District, Ravjibhai was also released to-day. He is prohibited from entering Kaira District.—A. P.

14th "DICTATOR" OF SURAT ARRESTED

Photos Of Mahatmaji Confiscated

SURAT, Feb. 29.

Sub-Inspector Isaji Desai, acting on previous information, went to Budia village in Chorasi taluka and searched a house where he found a cyclostyle which it is stated was used for printing unauthorised news-sheets which were being distributed in several villages.

The police seized the machine and also a number of news-sheets and photographs of Mahatma Gandhi. They arrested the owner of the house Gopal Laxman.

Sjt. Shantilal Desai of Kaira, who is the fourteenth "Dictator" of Surat district was arrested yesterday while attempting to take out a procession and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300, in default 6 months' further imprisonment.—A. P.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS BRITISH PROPOSALS

Japanese Refer Them To Emperor At Tokio

LONDON, March 1.

Geneva.—It is understood that the Chinese Government has accepted British peace proposals submitted by Minister Lampson on board the "Kent" at Shanghai while the Japanese have referred them for decision of the Emperor at Tokio.—Reuter.

U. S. NAVY IN PACIFIC

Orders For Placing Main Strength Issued

LONDON, Feb. 29.

Washington.—Orders have been issued to-day to the Navy Department for placing the main strength of the United States Navy in the Pacific.—Reuter.

GENEVA HEAVES A SIGH OF RELIEF

Conference To Propose Cessation Of Hostilities

LONDON, Feb 29.

Geneva.—Relief has come to the League Council, thanks to the announcement that the Chinese and the Japanese authorities aboard the Admiral Kelly's flagship off Shanghai, have agreed to mutual simultaneous withdrawal of troops from Shanghai subject to their Government's acceptance.

M. Paul Boncour, the President of the Council, with the approval of all the Powers, including the United States proposed immediate creation of a Conference at Shanghai to arrange cessation of hostilities.

M. Boncour explained that the Conference would be undertaken on the basis that Japan "has no political or territorial designs and no intention of establishing a Japanese Settlement in Shanghai and that China recognises that the safety and integrity of the International and the French Settlements must be preserved."—Reuter's Special.

Sino-Russian Relations Resumed

LONDON, Feb. 29.

Nanking.—The resumption of the Sino-Russian relations which were broken off since the Sino-Russian fighting in Manchuria, in 1929, was decided upon to-day by the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chinese Government.—Reuter's Special.

Chinese Reds Capture British Lighthouse Keeper Off Swatow

LONDON, Feb. 29.

Swatow.—The Breakpoint Lighthouse, 30 miles from here, was the scene of a raid by the Chinese Communists, who captured the British lighthouse keeper, Edwards, his wife and four children.

The warship "Whitehall" is co-operating with the Chinese to try and effect the captives' release and the warship "Keppel" is hastening from Hongkong.—Reuter's Special.

JAPANESE OFFENSIVE ON ALL FRONTS

Heavy Bombardment Of Chapei

LONDON, Mar. 1. (5-20 A.M.)

Shanghai.—Although hopes of peace have been aroused as a result of the agreement, there is at present no abatement of fighting, which in fact, is now raging more fiercely than ever. The Japanese forces opened a general offensive along the whole of their line at 8-30 a.m., and are pressing southward and westward, and are also advancing on the Kiangwan front against the stubborn Chinese resistance.

The Japanese planes and artillery are heavily bombarding Chapei. The main body of the Japanese Eleventh Division about 12,000 strong, landed to the north of Liuho in the Yangtse estuary, twenty miles up the coast from Shanghai.

MACHINE GUNS FOLLOW PEACE TALKS.

China's determination to invoke Article 16 of the League Covenant when the special assembly of the League meets on March 3 was stressed to Reuter by Mr. Wang Ching Wei, the virtual Premier of China.

The conclusion of yesterday's peace talks marked the outbreak of the greatest conflagration that has hitherto broken out at Chapei.

Machine gun fire which was usually lulled at night continued unabated.—Reuter.

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A 4386

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C R 6766

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Public Notices

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, 16th March, 1932, at 2-30 p. m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1931.
II. To declare a dividend.
III. To confirm the appointment of Mr. G. L. Winterbotham as a Director.
IV. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
V. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th March to 2nd April, 1932, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
FOR THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED.
J. F. MACDONELL,
Managing Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers
And Agents.
Bombay, 29th February, 1932.

N. B.—Shareholders are requested to notify to the Company any change of address, failing which their Dividend Warrants will be posted to their addresses as registered with the Company.
4489.

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on Wednesday 16th March, 1932, at 2-45 P. M. (Standard Time) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1931.
II. To declare a dividend on the Ordinary and preference Shares of the Company.
III. To confirm the appointment of Mr. G. L. Winterbotham as a Director.
IV. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
V. To confirm the appointment of Messrs. Chandabhoy and Jassoobhoy as Auditors in place of Mr. J. E. Aspinwall, retired.
VI. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

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4488.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

TENDERS for the Right of Skinning Dead animals for one, three, five and ten years alternately, commencing from 1st April, 1932, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner on 10-3-1932.

The tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on 10-3-1932. They should be endorsed "Tenders for the Right of Skinning Dead Animals."

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued to any one on payment of rupee one only by the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

Names of all partners of the firm should be mentioned in the tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J.S. NERURKER.
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Dept.
Municipal Offices.
Bombay, 1-3-1932.
4497.

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the CORPORATION called for THURSDAY, the 3rd March, 1932:—

38. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For appointing a Committee to consider the ways and means to enable the Corporation to purchase the B. E. S. & T Co. Ltd. in 1947.

39. From Mr. Hoosainbhoy A. Lalljee, seconded by Dr. G. V Deshmukh and other Councillors—For requesting the Commissioner to ask the Dean, K. E. M. Hospital and G. S. M. College to issue an order that the Dean and the other staff and the students should not meet the nursing staff during their off-duty hours, etc., without the permission of the Commissioner.

40-42. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—(40) For expressing the Corporation's opinion that proposals for contracts, sales of rights, etc., requiring the sanction of the Corporation should be submitted for the consideration of that body at least two months before the expiry of the current contracts; (41) For expressing the Corporation's opinion that the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., should pay to Government the electricity tax instead of charging it to the consumers; and (42) For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to whether the Municipal staff at the Haffkine Institute is fully employed and whether their services are not utilized by the authorities of the Institute for non-Municipal work.

43. From Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—For expressing the Corporation's opinion that the subordinate staff and particularly the peons have been treated of late with undue severity in the matter of leave, etc., and for requesting the Commissioner to report the steps he proposed to take to give them relief.

44. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe—For submitting a representation to Government expressing the Corporation's grave concern at the unprecedented repression, etc., initiated by Government and urging upon them the necessity for an immediate withdrawal of the Ordinances and the release of Mahatma Gandhi.

45. From Mr. Mohamad M. Desai, seconded by Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe and other Councillors—For expressing the Corporation's opinion that no liquor and toddy should be permitted at Dinners to be given in the Corporation Hall or in any Municipal Building.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor of Bombay,
A. V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 1st March, 1932.
4490.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

Re: ESTATE OF DOUGLAS BLYTH BINNING DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claim against the estate of the late Douglas Blyth Binning European Barrister-at-Law, late of Bombay who died at Jhansi, on the 29th day of June, 1931, and Letters of Administration to whose estate were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 17th day of February, 1932, to George Louis Walker European Bombay the Administrator in India of the said deceased, are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Administrator, at their Office in Central Bank Building Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, after which date the Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

And all persons indebted to or holding any Securities of property belonging to the said deceased are hereby required forthwith to pay the amount owing by them and or to deliver up the said Securities or the property as the case may be to the said Administrator at the Office of the said Attorneys, Messrs. Little and Co., at their address aforesaid.

Dated this 29th day of February, 1932.

LITTLE & CO.
Attorneys for the Administrator.
4491

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF THE DAY FOR SETTLING A SALE PROCLAMATION.

(Rule 66, Order XXI, Act V of 1908)

IN THE COURT OF ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGE AT BALAGHAT.

(Suit No. 24 of 1927.)

GRAHAMS TRADING COMPANY LTD., Bombay Decreeholder.
BALKISEN NARAYAN & CO., Balaghat ... Judgment-debtor.

To,

(I) CHIMANLAL, (II) HIRALAL, son of Purshottamdas C/o. Chaganlal Kasturchand, caste Bania, resident of Bombay, Laljee Mansing Building, opposite Mangaldas Market, Province—Bombay.

WHEREAS in the abovenamed suit the decree-holder has applied for the sale of the manganese ore about 10,000 (Ten thousand tons) only situated at Gondi Jagantola as per plan submitted in the execution case in this suit, on which the decree-holder is held to have his charge, to realize the amount of Rs. 24,130-13-3 carrying interest at 6 per cent. per annum from the 4th August 1927 till satisfaction in full with Rs. 41,550-15-0 as damages for breach of contract, total Rs. 65,681-12-3, as also the cost of Rs. 2362-12-0 only, carrying interest from the 30th August 1930 till entire satisfaction of the decretal amount, to sum up to the amount to be realized with interest and execution cost the total claim coming to Rs. 67,000 approximately.

You both are hereby informed that the 24th day of March, 1932, has been fixed in this Court for settling the terms of the proclamation of sale.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 26th day of February 1932.

ADDITIONAL DISTRICT JUDGE,
Balaghat.
(Seal)
4491

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 84 of 1932.
SHORT CAUSE.
Plaint filed on 14th January, 1932.
Summons to answer plaint under Sec. 27, O. V. R. 1, 5, 7 & 8 O. VIII 19 of the C. P. C.

The EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD. ... Plaintiffs
Versus
MEHERBAN TULJARAMRAO NARAYANRAO DESAI ... Defendant.

To.
MEHERBAN TULJARAMRAO NARAYANRAO DESAI, Esqr., The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed a suit in this Court against you praying that you may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 54,797-12-2 and further interest thereon from 27th day of November, 1931 at the rate of 10 annas per 100 rupee per month of 30 days with quarterly rests upto the date fixed for redemption and thereafter at 6 per cent per annum and costs of the suit and interest on such costs that in default by you paying to the plaintiffs on or before the date to be fixed by This Honourable Court the amount as mentioned above. The properties described in the Schedule 'A' to the plaint may be ordered to be sold and the net sale proceeds be appropriated towards satisfaction of the decretal amount herein and that in the event the net sale proceeds not being sufficient to pay the full decretal amount liberty may be reserved to the plaintiffs to apply for a personal decree for the balance against you, and that some fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver of the said properties with such powers as to This Honourable Court may seem fit for an interim Receiver and for further and other reliefs as the nature of the case may require.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby summoned to appear in this High Court, Bombay, on the 30th day of March, 1932, at eleven o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon to answer all material question relating to this suit and to produce all your witnesses.

And TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that in default of your appearance on the day above-mentioned this suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 20th day of January, 1932

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) H.A. VAKIL,
For Prothonotary and Senior Master

(Sd.) H.A. VAKIL.

The 20th day of January, 1932.
Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHAR & HIRALAL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
4494.

Public Notices

THE BROACH ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LIMITED

NOTICE.

THE ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Corporation will be held at 4 P.M. on MONDAY, the 7th March, 1932, at BOMBAY HOUSE, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay to transact the business as per notice to the shareholders dated 30th January, 1932.

By Order of the Board,
The United Eastern Agencies Ltd.,
Mg. Agents,
P. J. KANGA,
Secretary.
4496

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 66 of 1929.

Re: Estate of HARILAL VIJBHUKHANDAS SUTARIA, ... Insolvent.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the right, title and interest of Bai DIWALIBAI, wife of Manekial Kishore Patel and of Sadashankar Mahadevji Bhat and Prabhashankar Sadashankar Bhat, the 1st and 2nd Mortgagees respectively and of the Insolvent abovenamed in an immoveable property consisting of buffalo stables, situate at Mahim, Mogul Gulley, outside the Fort of Bombay belonging to the said Insolvent and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for the purchase of the Mahim property and addressed to P. B. Malabari, Esqr., High Court, Bombay. They should reach the Office of the undersigned by 12 o'clock on the 14th day of March, 1932.

The tenders will be opened in the Office of the undersigned on Thursday, 17th March, 1932, at 1 p.m. (S. T.) when tenderers should attend.

The offers are subject to a reserve bid.

Every tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5,000.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land, situate at Upper Mahim, Mogul Gulley, known as Shivgotalas Wadi, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,000 (two thousand) square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old Nos. 205, 533, New Nos. 3847, 4396, Old Survey No. 147 and New Survey No. 1/164 and Cadastral City Survey No. 766 together with two stables thereon and which stables are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G. Nos. 5584 (1), 5584 (3) and 5584 (4) and Street Nos. 60, 60B and 60C, respectively and which said premises are bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Mahim Ramji Mandir, on or towards the West by the Mogul Gulley Road, on or towards the North by the property belonging to St. Paul's Cathedral and on or towards the South by the property of Nathoo Valjee.

((Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Official Assignee,
High Court.
4438

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS STATION (G. I. P. RAILWAY).

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 17th March 1932 at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Victoria Terminus Station of the G. I. P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods:—

Trunkets, bar soap, bolts, nuts and screws, ironware, leather goods, sample glassware, shoes, rubber solution, gas clyinder, miscellaneous English and vernacular books, new cloth and clothings, old brass and copper wares, old clothings, thread balls and buttons and various other articles, etc.

N.B.—Immediate delivery against CASH.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co.

Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF MILL GIN STORES.

MEssrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala, Attorneys for Sha Chimnaji Talokchand and Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Hormusji Manekji Chawna, the Mortgagor, sell by Public Auction on Friday the 4th March, 1932 at 2-30, p.m. (S.T.) at the godown at Great Western Buildings, Bake House Lane, Fort.

Mill stores containing leather beltings, shuttles, picking bands, fixed knives, bobbins, cotton ropes, chrome band, pulleys, etc.

Terms: 50 per cent deposit.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 3rd instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Sindhi Lane, near Golpitha by order of Messrs. Tejmal Bhagchand and Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Brijmanibibi wife of Jagmohandas Girdhardas Shah the Mortgagor:—Chairs, sofa, show case, tables, cup-boards, Godrej safe, wall clock, silver and ivory ornaments, etc.

By order of Sheth Mangaldas Ranchhoddas Shah the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the said Mortgagor:—

Chairs, tables, show-case, cup-boards, sofa, wall clock, table fan, negative of silent film, cinema machine spare parts, type-writer etc.

Terms:—50 per cent deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Yamagata Maru	3807	17 Feb.	5 Mar.
Hakone Maru	10500	.....	@ 7 Mar.
x Iyo ,,	5962	26 Feb.	14 Mar.
Suwa ,,	11000	.....	22 Mar.
Tottori Maru	5973	19 Mar.	2 April.
Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	5 April
x Kaga ,,	5860	30 Mar.	13 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	.....	@18 Apr.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(@) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Haruna Maru	10500	16 Mar	2 Apri
Katori Maru	10000	31 Mar.	17 April

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Chichibu Maru	22000	23 Mar.	29 Mar.
Tatsuta Maru	22000	6 April	12 April

Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above, Company operates Orient-Vancouver-Seattle, South-American West Coast and Japan-Australia Services.

Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.

Full particulars, please apply to:—

Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Lloyds Bank Building,
270/272, Hornby Road,
Phone No. 20279.
Telegram: "YUSEN."

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on 15 December, 2016

BENE ISRAEL TRUST SCANDAL

TRUSTEES OF HOME FOR ORPHANS MUST BE MADE TO ACT ON HIGH COURT JUDGMENT

("CHRONICLE" SPECIAL.)

The working of the Bene-Israel Home for Destitutes and Orphans provides a noteworthy illustration of how a public institution should not be conducted. The Trustees of the Home had in their hands a sum of about Rs. 30,000 when they ventured on a building programme estimated to cost double that amount.

The estimate itself was equally noteworthy for its carefulness and prudence. There was no calculation of measurements, there was no detailed estimate of the work to be done, there was no engineering basis on which the estimate could be made, and, in fact, the estimate could be of no greater value than the approximation of an average layman, who can distinguish between a brick and a stone and is not likely to mistake the roof for the floor, by merely looking at a building and making some rough calculation.

FURLONG AWAY.

In actual experience, however, the estimate of the Trust building went so hopelessly wrong that if any ordinary individual were to make such a blunder he would be considered unfit to stand before a building to make any such calculations. The estimate of Rs. 60,000 mounted up till it reached the somewhat uncomfortable and not exactly happy figure of Rs. 1,50,000. That was a performance. It was a "record breaking" performance, as Mr. J. H. Thomas, Minister for Unemployment in the last Labour Government said, when his Ministry saw unemployment in England reaching a record figure. Thomas was kicked out by British Railwaymen for putting up such records, but the Trustees for the Home have continued in office for ten years after their record-breaking achievement, and are not likely to get out till the community shows them their proper place, which should be about a furlong away from all communal funds.

ANOTHER RECORD.

The estimates having thus cracked and there being no money available to pay off the contractors, one of whom was sentenced recently to four years rigorous imprisonment by the Bombay High Court on a forgery charge,—the Trustees entered upon another record-breaking performance. That was to raise loans.

You may turn the Trust Deed upside down, inside out, look at it from above or beneath or crosswise or any other possible direction to discover if the Trustees had any authority to raise the loans. There is none. But they did raise loans to the extent of one lac of rupees. There are bonds prepared in some cases, there are pro-notes in others. The bonds are signed by all the Trustees—in most cases—the pro-notes are signed only by one Trustee.

There are loans raised from the Trustees themselves, and interest dues paid, though it is a fundamental principle of the Trust Act that the Trustees are not to receive any benefit from the Trust they administer.

TIGHT ON TRUSTEES.

As there is no provision in the Trust Deed there can, of course, be none for paying back the loan the interest and the capital out of profits of the building. Yet the Trustees solemnly produce bond papers at the back of which they announce that they would pay the interest and the capital out of the rents of the building. This went on for about ten years till the High Court sat tight on the Trustees declared that they had no business to pay out of the Trust building and passed decrees personally against the Trustees.

COMPANY LAW ON TRUST.

The defence put in by the Trustees was quite of a picturesque nature, and would provide material enough for a series of humorous articles. In one case at least they seriously went about their business carrying volumes of the Company Law, quoting sections galore, precedents and practices, all from Company Law, in defence of their action as Trustees of a Charity Trust.

It does require some skill to quote Company Law in charity cases, but what may appear very bright before an ignorant company may fall flat before a cold, calculating High Court Judge. And that is what happened. The judge quietly brushed aside the Company Law business and looked into the Trust Deed to discover, to his amazement, that there was not a word about loans etc. in the entire Trust Deed. That was the last of the Company Law on Charity Trust.

PLEASANT FANTASY.

That was also the last of their pleasant fantasy that, in any circumstances, their own pockets would be safe. The position is completely cleared up by the High Court judgment. The Trustees have no legal right to utilise the Trust building rents to pay their creditors.

If the Gate of Mercy Synagogre and the Bani-Israel Benevolent Society which were the two institutions to frame and launch the scheme, and have contributed more than any other institution towards the Trust, are alive to the duty and responsibility which rests on them, they ought to force the Trustees of the Home to act immediately in the direction of opening the Orphanage. They have neglected their duty towards the Trust for a long time. At least now when the High Court has made everything clear before them will they awake and act?

TIMINGS OF G. I. P. RY. MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAINS

CHANGES TAKE EFFECT FROM MARCH 1ST.

On and from 1st March, 1932, a revised Time-table has into force and the arrivals and departures of the Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus are as under:—

MAIL & EXPRESS TRAINS.

Timing at Victoria Terminus.

Trains.	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	6-15
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	6-50
Calcutta Mail (via Cheoki)	8-30
Madras Express	10-15
"Deccan Queen"	10-25
Poona Mail	11-35
Nagpur Express	13-00
Punjab Mail	13-45
Allahabad Express	19-30
Poona Express	20-20
	Departures. H.M.
Allahabad Express	7-15
Poona Express	8- 0
Madras Express	12-15
Punjab Mail	14-30
Poona Mail	15-30
"Deccan Queen"	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	17-45
Calcutta Mail (via Cheoki)	21-45
Madras Mail	22- 0
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	22-15
Nagpur Express	22-30

WANTED: A WEST COAST RAILWAY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I wonder how many of the Railway passengers between Bombay and Mangalore or Calicut, have realised the over long and avoidable distance they have to travel, to reach their destination.

While the distance on a plan measures only 650 miles about, between Bombay and Mangalore, the Railway route along Raichpur and Arkonam, covers a dostance of over 1,200 miles or nearly double the actual distance. While admitting that the Railway System in India is mostly the outcome of numerous political and strategic considerations during the last eighty years, it cannot be denied that for various obvious reasons, the West Coast of India, has not received the same due attention of the Railway authorities as the East Coast. With the development of Cochin as a first rate harbour and the consequent conversion of Cochin Shoranur Railway, to Broad Gauge, the question of a Main Railway Route along the West Coast, now deserves the due consideration of the Government and the Railway Board.

Bombay has important and long standing commercial connections with Goa, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Allepye, etc., and most of the business is now carried on by sea and hence depend on its almost turbulent condition. If Marmugoa or Castle-Rock, is connected with Mangalore, a distance of about 300 miles, and the line from Mormugao to Poona, is converted to Broad Gauge, a first class through connection can be established between Bombay and the South, to the best advantage of the Government and the public alike. A possibly cheaper alternative though not affording the same good results, may be to connect Birur or Arsikere in Mysore with Mangalore, a distance of only 150 miles about, but may present certain, through not insuperable, Engineering difficulties, in passing the Western Ghats.

However, in spite of the present financial depression, the question, of a direct Railway Route between Bombay and Southern India along the fertile regions of the West Coast, and connecting the Native States of Hyderabad and Mysore, if feasible, should be capable of good results and deserves the early attention of the Railway Board and the public who are now called upon to pay for an unnecessarily long journey and subjected to much inconvenience.

Will the members of the Railway Board kindly see to this influential members of the public and the numerous commercial interests affected, take up the matter in right earnest?

Yours, etc.,
S. S. IYER.
Matunga Feb. 26.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN NAGPUR MUNICIPALITY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—None can deny that the Nagpur Municipality the abode of extravagance, needs very badly the overhauling of its machinery. If the machinery of the Municipality is completely overhauled without any fear or favour a saving of Rs. 75,000/ or a lakh is certainly to be affected. Those people who are clamouring for retrenchment in Government expenditure, should look first to the local bodies where people have a sort of self-government before pointing the finger of criticism and scorn to others.

In Nagpur Municipality, retrenchment committees were appointed but, I think instead of retrenchment committees they proved to be "increase expenditure committees."

Recently a retrenchment committee was appointed. There was only one sitting of the committee. No one knows how many months it will take to furnish its report and even if the report is submitted early to the General Committee, direct and indirect canvassing of those (who are hit by the report) of some our mild natured members accustomed to "Khushamad" (flattery) is sure to cause the report to be thrown into waste-paper basket.

Considering these facts beforehand. I placed a resolution for a graduated cut which would be in force till the report of the retrenchment committee is passed. The resolution was discussed in the budget meeting held on 25-2-32. One member made an amendment that the question be referred to the retrenchment committee. He knew this was the best way of avoiding retrenchment and shelving the question for unknown period. On votes being taken the amendment was lost but when the poll was demanded the amendment was carried.

I wonder at the courage of those who first voted for the resolution and when a poll was demanded either voted for the amendment or remained neutral. When we can't dare and have the courage to make any retrenchment in our own house, what right have we to demand reduction in Government expenditure.

To such people who fling stones at others, while living in glass houses, it can be said "Physician heal thyself.—Yours, etc.

ABBASALI.
Municipal Member.
Nagpur, Feb. 26.

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA

Fifth Valuation Out

New BONUS per thousand per Annum

Endowment Rs. 20

AND

Whole Life Rs. 25

No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.

For Agency and other particulars, Please apply

MANAGING DIRECTOR

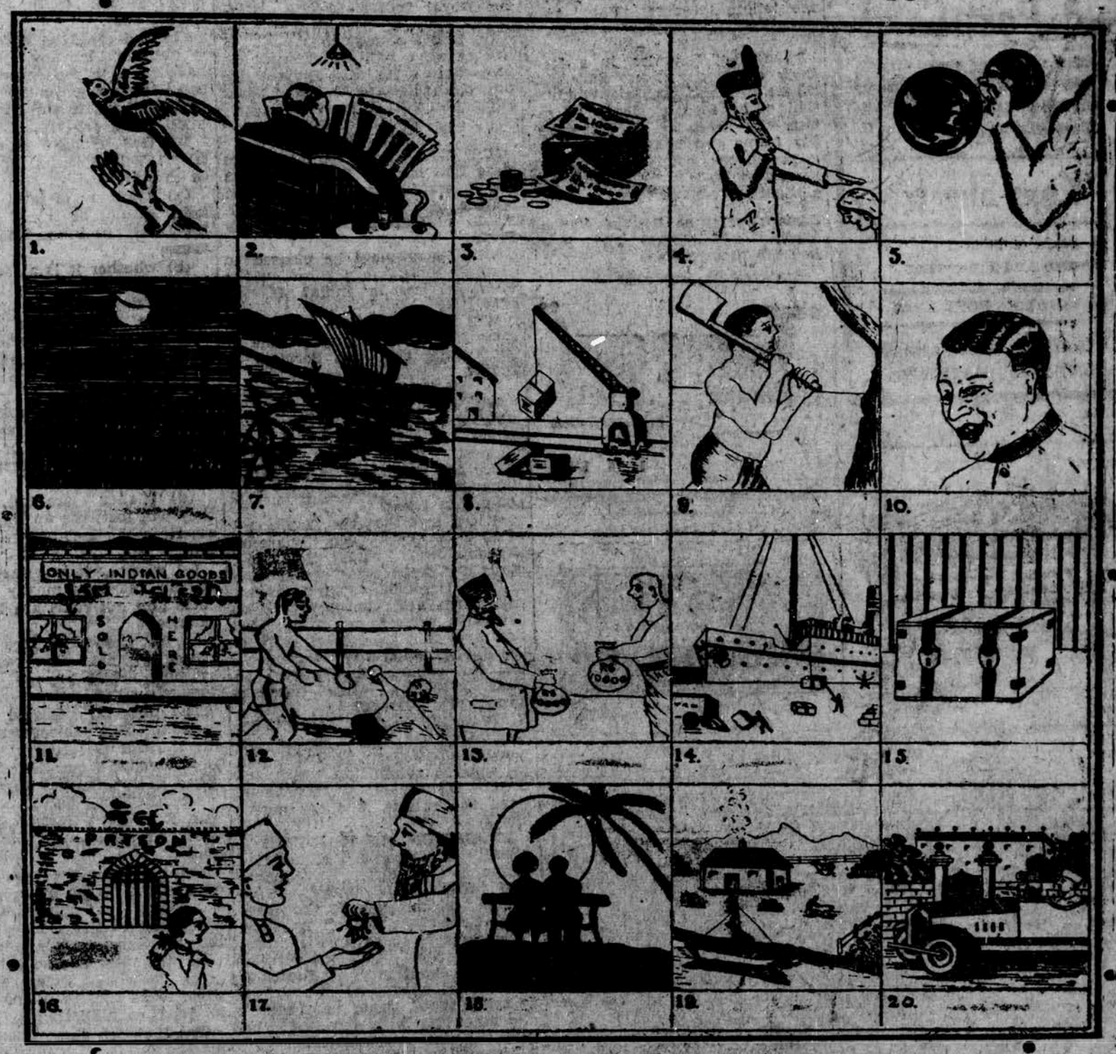
SEND IN YOUR ENTRY

CLOSING DATE
7th March 1932

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY COMPETITION

Rs. 1,000 For Twenty Words

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY OPENS THE DOOR TO—



1st Prize Rs. 1,000 For An All Correct Solution

2nd Prize Rs. 500, 3rd Prize Rs. 200 And Twenty Consolation Prizes.

Here is a National Competition which we feel confident will appeal to every one of our readers for it illustrates a thought that is predominant in the mind of India.

What You Have To Do

You will notice the twenty pictures given above. Each picture illustrates a word. The full key to the competition is also given in the twenty words which these pictures illustrate. All you have to do is to pick out the correct word for the corresponding picture. Here are the twenty words:—TRADE, INDUSTRY, CONFIDENCE, CONTENTMENT, SUCCESS, FREEDOM, AFFECTION, STRENGTH, PROSPERITY, POWER, SECURITY, BLESSING, AFFLUENCE, WEALTH, NAVIGATION, PATRIOTISM, HAPPINESS, LIBERTY, EMPLOYMENT, RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

RULES.

1. Each picture represents one of the twenty words given in the clues. What you have to do is to select the correct word for each pictur and write it in clearly in the space provided.
2. Only the words in the clues must be used.
3. After you have filled in all the words. Fill in the Entry Coupon and submit the same together with your solution and an ENTRANCE FEE OF EIGHT ANNAS IN ONE ANNA STAMPS.
4. Address your entries to the
COMPETITION MANAGER,
HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY COMPETITION,
POST BOX No, 706,
BOMBAY.
5. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submi ting such.
6. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition.
7. All entries must be received not later than the last post on 7th MARCH.
8. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes' at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
9. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
10. No competitor can win more than one prize.
11. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
12. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle", "The Samachar" and the "Indian Daily Mail".

Or, enclose 8 annas in coins, address the envelop to "The Hindu-Muslim Unity Competition" and drop it in one of the locked boxes provided for the purpose at the offices of "The Bombay Chronicle" and "The Bombay Samachar" or, at the "Indian Daily Mail". No receipt will be given, and no responsibility taken for non-receipt.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY COMPETITION
COUPON

Name.....

Address.....

CONSTIPATED LIFE NOT WORTH LIVING

This is an undisputed fact. The only question of importance is how to get rid of the constipation? It does not depend upon inducing a single evacuation of the bowels, but to remove the cause of Constipation once and for all and to restore normal and regular digestion. The habitual employment of violent purgatives is a danger to the weak intestines and a crime on health

CASTOPHENE, the sweet chocolate laxative affords a natural means for the proper care of the intestines. Castophene strengthens the weakened intestinal muscles cleanses obstructions from the bowels, acts beneficiently and helps in a sure and reliable manner even in the most hopeless cases. CASTOPHENE is obtainable of all the good chemists and stores in all the principal towns.

BOMBAY Depot:—
MESSRS. PARAGON PRODUCTS COMPANY,
Ballard Estate, Fort, BOMBAY

A Post-Card

Affix three pice postal stamps and send it to us, mentioning your name and full address to get in return

'Kam Shastra'

A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

GRATIS—POST FREE.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

Why Babies thrive on

LACTOGEN

When breast milk fails, or for other reasons bottle feeding is necessary, Doctors and Nurses are telling Mothers "Put your Baby on Lactogen."

"Lactogen" provides, in a form Baby can easily digest and assimilate, all the precious vitamins and other food elements to satisfy the needs of his fast-growing frame and body. It makes good dense—sound teeth—firm muscle—a happy disposition and a vigorous constitution.

Lactogen Mother Booklet free on application to "NESTLE'S" P. O. Box 315, Bombay.

Prepared in Australia)

"LACTOGEN"
BETTER MILK FOR BABIES
A Nestlé Product.

L. A. 1-32

Regd. RINGOL Compound
PIMPLES ON THE FACE, RAZOR POISON, WET SCABBIES, AND ALL SKIN TROUBLES.
K. A. PARADKER & CO.
BOMBAY. 4.

K.B. RELE'S
TONIC PILLS
BUILDS NERVES BRAIN & BODY
K. B. RELE SONS. & CO. BOMBAY 4.

PHOTO OF NERVE-CELLS SEEN THROUGH MICROSCOPE

Better Health—More Energy

Full of vitality and energy—
untiring and happy—all day long.

That is HEALTH. That is the kind of health and nerve-strength Sanatogen will give you. A well-known physician explains the action of Sanatogen in these words:

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"BUY INDIAN"

Why Should Not Govt. Of India Start Campaign?

SOME QUESTIONS FOR ELDERS

The following are some of the questions to be asked at the meeting of the Council of State, this week

The Hon. Rai Bahadur Lala Jagdish Prasad: Has the attention of Government been drawn to the 'Buy British' campaign in England?

Is it the intention of the Government of India to consider the advisability of starting some such similar campaign in this country in the interests of fostering and development of indigenous industries in India?

R. I. M. FACILITIES FOR TRAINING.

The Hon. Mr. Jagadish Chandra Bannerjee: (a) Will Government be pleased to state if facilities are given to Indians for training in the Royal Indian Marine Service?

(b) If so, how many Indian cadets are there in the Royal Indian Marine Service and since when are Indians being taken in the Royal Indian Marine Service?

(c) If the answer to (a) is in the negative will Government be pleased to state why Indians are not given training in the Royal Indian Marine Service?

INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE.

Will Government be pleased to state how many Indian cadets are in training in the Mercantile Marine Service on Board the H. M. S. "Dufferin" in Bombay Port?

Will Government be pleased to state if Indians are taken in the Pilot Services in India? If not, why not?

Will Government be pleased to state if they have any scheme of Indianising the Pilot Services in India?

DACCA'S ANOMALY.

Will Government be pleased to state the precise date from which the newly increased rates of post cards and envelopes under the provisions of the latest Supplementary Finance Act, have come into force?

Is it a fact that the Dacca General Post Office was charging the enhanced rates for post cards and ennvelopes from the 15th of December, 1931, although post cards and envelopes of old rates were found in circulation upto 31st December, 1931? If the answer is in the affirmative will Government be pleased to state as to how this anomaly happened in Dacca?

C. D. MOVEMENT PRISONERS.

What is the total number of persons imprisoned in India up till now in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement since the restart of the movement?

EDUCATION IN FRONTIER.

The Honourable Khan Bahadur Chaudri Muhammad Din to move:—"This Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to take early steps to speed up the pace of education in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan so as to bring those tracts educationally into line with the rest of India as soon as possible."

SUBSTITUTE TO ORDINANCES.

The Hon. Mr. Abu Abdullah Syed Hussain Imam to move: "This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council to introduce a comprehensive Act to replace the recent Ordinances."

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NO REVIVAL OF RENT ACT IN BOMBAY

Interpellations In Bombay Council

The following questions were answered in the Bombay Legislative Council, on Monday:—

RENT CONTROL.

Mr. B.P. Wadke (Bombay City, South): (a) Are Government aware that the tenants in the city of Bombay are suffering great hardships on account of heavy rents, unemployment and depression of trade and industry?

(b) Do Government intend to take any relief measures in the matter?

(c) If so, what immediate measures do Government intend to take in the matter of rents?

The Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah: (a) The matter has been brought to the notice of Government.

(b) and (c) After careful inquiry and consideration, Government have come to the conclusion that there is no case for the revival of the Rent Act in the City.

CURRENCY NOTES EXCHANGE.

Mr. G.S. Gangali (Kanara District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether of late currency notes cannot be freely exchanged for coins in towns and mofussil areas;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the Sirsi and Siddapur talukas on market days villagers had to return the commodities purchased for not possessing monies less than the smallest currency notes as traders had not the coins to pay the difference;

(c) whether they are aware that merchants charge an amount up to Rs. 2 for payment of cash to exchange a Rs. 100 currency note as 'watav';

(d) if they are not, whether they will institute an inquiry to ascertain the fact and remedy the evil;

(e) whether it is a fact that in all sub-treasuries mostly currency notes and not coins are held in balance;

(f) whether it is a fact that circulars or orders have been issued by them not to pay out coins in disbursements?

The Hon. Sir Govind Balwant Pradhan: This subject pertains to the Central Government and the Hon. Member's question should be asked in the Central Legislature.

MARCHING OF TROOPS.

Mr. N.N. Patil (Kolaba District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) by whom the cost incurred on account of the movement of the troops through the villages and cities in the mofussil during the past few months was borne;

(b) the total cost so incurred;

(c) at what places and by whom were the troops entertained in the Kolaba District?

The Hon. Mr. G.A. Thomas: (a) By the military authorities.

(b) Government have no information.

(c) So far as Government are aware, the troops were entertained at the following places by certain non-official gentlemen:—

Taloge Budrukh; Panvel; Jasai and Uran.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST ANNUAL BUDGET

"Not A Live Issue" Says Mr. Jamnadas

General discussion on the annual budget of the Improvement Trust for the year 1932-33 was resumed at the meeting of the Trust on Monday. After over an hour's discussion the House adopted the motion to consider the Budget and passed various grants demanded by the Improvements Committee.

NOT A LIVE ISSUE.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who opened the debate remarked that the Improvement Trust Budget was not a real live issue. As a matter of fact they were slowly liquidating the Trust. The position of the Improvement Trust and the Municipal Corporation had become that of a joint Hindu family in which all members shared the debts and liabilities of one member. The Trust was a losing concern and the deficits were going quite wide of the mark from year to year.

He was afraid that the city would be in for grave financial trouble if something was not done to put a stop to it immediately. He did not want any bickerings on a spoilt thing but he felt occasional plainspeaking was needed and if they could not save lakhs for the overburdened taxpayer of Bombay they should at least see if they could save thousands for him. He suggested that still further endeavour should be made to effect retrenchment.

A FUNERAL ORATION.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee compared the speech of the Chairman of the Improvement Committee to a funeral oration. He felt that the Trust was a child of nobody. After adopting it for some time the Government had left it on the streets and the Corporation was invited to adopt it. It was a mistake that they consented to take it up. The speaker did not know when and how they would be able to get rid of it. He wanted the House to decide the matter once for all and approach the Government and tell them either to effect the amalgamation immediately or else he wanted the Corporation to decide otherwise.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe suggested that they should throw out the Budget and get rid of the bad bargain.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar thought it would not be advisable to throw out the Budget. He suggested that they should approach the Government and demand a contribution towards the losses by way of allotting certain taxes to the Corporation as was done by the Government of Bengal in case of the Calcutta Corporation.

Mr. Gole said it was a legacy left to them by the Corporation which was composed of landlords. He moved that the House should go into a Committee and discuss the budget. Mr. Narayanlal Bansilal seconded the motion.

Mr. V. S. Chandavarkar felt no good purpose would be served by the House going into a committee. He saw no possibility of further retrenchment.

Mr. Huseinbhoy Lalji remarked that the Corporation should not take the responsibility unless the Government agreed to share the losses by contributing towards them.

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani the Executive Officer made a reply to the criticism and said the Improvement Committee had done all that it possibly could to effect retrenchment.

Mr. Gole's motion was then put to vote and defeated by a large majority.

The original motion to consider the Budget was passed and the several grants moved by Mr. Jafferbhai Lalji Chairman of the Committee were accepted.

12th OF MARCH

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AN HISTORICAL EVENT

of Lahore. It was suggested by the public to commemorate that memorable day by celebrating Amritdhara's Anniversary every year by Health and Strength tournaments, and allow concessions in our prices on the 12th of March. This year being the 31st Anniversary the

USUAL REDUCTIONS

in the prices, i.e., Amritdhara and its preparations at ¼th the price and all other medicines and books at ½ the price to those whose letters bear the stamp of 12th March of any Post Office of the world.

Amritdhara's phials of Rs. 2/8, Rs. 1/4, and as. 8/-, will be given for Rs. 1/14, Re. -/15/- and as. 6/-, respectively. Similarly Amritdhara Ointment 1/-, Amritdhara Lozenges -/4/-, Amritdhara Balm 1/-, Amritdhara Soap -/14/-, Amritdhara Lotion 1/- will be given for -/12/-, -/3/- -/12/- /10/, and /12/, respectively.

Note that money can also be deposited if the M. O. is sent on 12th March. The same concession in the price will be given until the deposited money is consumed, no matter when orders may be sent in.

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Dr. B. A. Munshi, L.C.P. & S Medical Officer, Jamjodpur writes: I have used "Sundari Sathi" many years and found it of marvellous effect especially on uterine diseases. I recommend "Sundari Sathi" for female diseases to all my friends of the medical profession.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon selection of gramophone Records; 7 p.m. Instrumental Music by Laxman R. Kamat (Violin Solo), and P. M. Mungre Mandolin solo), 9-20 p.m. Book Talk by "The Bookman".

POSTAL NOTICE:—Saturday (5th instant) being a Post Office holiday on account of "Maha Shivaratri" the following will be the latest hours of postings at the Bombay General Post Office for the Homeward English Mail closing on that day:—

Unregd. correspondence up to 11 a.m. on Saturday; Unregd. correspondence with late fee of annas 4 on each article from 11 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturday; Registered correspondence up to 7 p.m. on Friday; Parcels up to 6 p.m. on Friday, and Money Orders up to 3 p.m. on Friday.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.
MAY.
New York, March 1.

Previous Closing Rate	6.98
To-day's Opening Rate	6.96
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	6.96
Difference	—.02
Broach Expectation	Rs. 227

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
MAY.
Liverpool, March 1.

Previous Closing Rate	5.46
To-day's Opening Rate	5.42
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	5.42
Difference	—.04

LONDON SILVER MARKET.
London, March. 1.

Silver Ready	19 3/4
Difference	Unchanged
Silver Forward	19 15/16
Difference	plus 1 anna

Market:—China Bought.

BOMBAY MARKET.
Bombay, March 1.

Silver Magh	58	11	0
Silver Fagan	59	13	0
Gold Magh	29	2	0
Gold Fagan	29	2	6

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES. Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.
New York, March 1.

Previous Closing	3.49 3/8
To-day's Closing	3.48 1/2
Difference	—.1/8

T. T. ON NEW YORK.
London, March 1.

Previous Closing	3.48 3/8
To-day's Opening	3.48 1/8
To-day's Closing	3.48 1/2
Difference	—.1/8

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HILARIOUS COMEDY!
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Samuel Goldwyn presents "ONE HEAVENLY NIGHT"
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IT'S A GRAND SHOW
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COMMENCING SATURDAY 12TH MARCH
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
CITY LIGHTS
BOOKING HAS NOW STARTED AT S. ROSE & CO. AND AT
PATHE CINEMA

Those Fleeting Moments Of Freedom!

PROMINENT BOMBAY CONGRESS WORKERS RELEASED ARRESTED AND JAILED

ORDINANCES AT THEIR BEST

Three prominent Congress workers, Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy, ex-Secretary of the B.P.C.C., Mr. K. K. Menon and Mrs. Lilavati Munshi were sentenced to one year's R. I. and to pay a fine of Rs. 300 each, or to undergo further imprisonment for one month, by Mr. H.P.H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Tuesday.

All the accused were charged under Section 21 of Ordinance 2 for failing to report themselves to the Police as ordered by the Police Commissioner.

MRS. MUNSHI SENTENCED

Money Found In Her Purse Confiscated

"Shall I thank you?", asked Mrs. Lilavati Munshi smilingly to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, when the latter convicted her for failing to report herself to the Police Commissioner.

Mrs. Munshi was first arrested on January 6 at the time of the general round up of Congress workers in the city and detained for nearly seven weeks in the Arthur Road Jail under the Emergency Powers Ordinance. She was released on Saturday last and re-arrested on Monday.

Sir Patrick Kelly, Commissioner of Police gave evidence in the case and stated that the accused was released on February 27 and was asked to report herself to him every day but she did not do so.

ORDERED TO REPORT.

Inspector Foster of Gamdevi Police Station stated that he served the accused with an order of the Police Commissioner on February 27, which required that she should report herself every day to the Police Commissioner between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. She did not do so, and hence was arrested on Monday evening.

The accused did not take any part in the proceedings. The Magistrate found her guilty under section 21 of Ordinance 2 and sentenced her to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300.

Mrs. Munshi who was given a chair in the Court stood in her seat on hearing the sentence and addressing the Court said: "Shall I thank you Sir?".

AMOUNT IN PURSE CONFISCATED.

Inspector Foster produced Rs. 25 in the Court which was the sum found in her purse at the time of her arrest. The Court directed that the sum should go to the defraying of the fine imposed on the accused.

MRS. AMRIT KAUR JAILED

"Is That All?" She Asks Magistrate

"Is that all! Thank you," remarked Mrs. Amrit Kaur, a Sikh lady, when she was awarded a sentence of one years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default further imprisonment for two months, by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, on Tuesday.

The sentence was in respect of the first charge against the accused under Section 21 of Ordinance No. 2 for failing to report herself to the police every day. On the second charge of being a member of an unlawful assembly and assisting its operations, Mrs. Amrit Kaur was sentenced to six months hard labour, but the Magistrate ordered both the sentences to run concurrently.

MONEY ON PERSON CONFISCATED

A sum of Rs. 10 found on the person of the accused was ordered to be confiscated by the court in recovery of the fine of Rs. 100 imposed on her.

Another man who was charged along with Mrs. Amrit Kaur with assisting the operation of an unlawful assembly was given six months hard labour.

CHARGED ON TWO COUNTS

Mr. Mankar, Police Prosecutor, stated that the first accused Mrs. Kaur was charged on two counts under Section 17 Clause 1 and 2 for being member of an unlawful assembly and assisting its operations; and also for promoting a meeting of an unlawful association and assisting in its management. There was also a third charge against the accused that she defied the order of the Police Commissioner served on her on February 27, requiring her not to participate in the civil disobedience movement and further give attendance every day at the Head Police Office. The second accused was only charged under Section 17 Clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act only.

Proceeding Mr. Mankar said that the two accused were arrested at a Congress meeting held at Chowpatty on Monday evening. The meeting was announced to be held under the auspices of the "D" Ward Congress Committee and the first accused was the President of that Committee. At about 6-45 p.m. the accused marched in front of the Wilson College, and the first accused addressed a meeting of about 200, while the second accused carried a flag. They were arrested by Inspector Foster of the Gamdevi Police Station.

Inspector Foster giving evidence stated that the meeting was announced by means of leaflets and narrated how the accused were arrested.

ACCUSED STANDS SMILING IN DOCK

Mrs. Amrit Kaur who stood smiling in the dock admitted that she was the 13th Dictator of the Girgaum Ward and that a meeting was convened at Chowpatty by that Committee. She refused to answer further questions and said that she did not wish to participate in the trial.

The Magistrate said that there was no clear evidence under Section 17 (2) against the first accused to show that she convened the meeting, because the leaflet was not purported to be signed by her. No charge under Section 17 (2) for assisting in the management of an unlawful association could therefore be framed against her. On the remaining two charges, however, the Magistrate convicted and sentenced her as above.

MRS. KAMALADEVI RELEASED

Ordered To Report To Police To-day.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhya, a prominent Congress worker and ex-Organiser of the Hindustan Seva Dal Women's Section, who was detained in Byculla Jail under the Emergency Powers Ordinance was released on Tuesday afternoon. She has been served with a notice of the Police Commissioner asking her to report herself to the police on Wednesday between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

REFUSAL TO SIGN POLICE ORDER

Mr. K. K. Menon Convicted

"The order was served on me at 4-10 p.m. and I was asked to report to the police at 4-20 p.m. Well, I declined to sign it, as I did not intend to obey it". This was the statement made by Mr. K. K. Menon another well-known Congress worker who was charged under the same section and whose case came up for hearing after Mrs. Munshi was convicted.

Inspector Foster stated that he served the accused with the order of the Police Commissioner under section 4 (1) of the Ordinance at 4-10 p.m. on Monday which required him to report to the police at 4-20 p.m. The accused refused to sign the order and was arrested at 4-20.

Superintendent W. W. Godwin stated that the order served on the accused required that he should report himself to him, (witness) but the accused failed to do so.

"I PLEAD NOTHING."

Asked by the Court if he pleaded guilty to the charge, Mr. Menon replied: "I plead nothing." I have merely to say that the order was served on me at 4-10 p.m. and I was asked to report to the police at 4-20 p.m. I declined to sign it, as I did not intend to obey it."

The Magistrate held that it was a clear breach of the order, and convicting the accused, gave him a similar sentence as he passed in the case against Mrs. Munshi.

Mr. Abid Ali Jailed

Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy ex-Secretary of the B. P. C. C. was the third accused to be tried under the same section. Inspector Baker stated that the accused was served with an order of the Police Commissioner and asked to report himself to Superintendent Godwin. He did not sign the order and was arrested.

Superintendent Godwin corroborated the statement.

When questioned by the Court if he was served with the order, the accused took out a copy of the order from his pocket and addressing the Court said: "I have the order with me."

The accused refused to answer further questions and said that he did not want to participate in the trial. He however wanted to acquaint the Court with the facts as they were and said: "I was taken to the Court of the Police Commissioner at 4 p.m. and the order was served on me at 4-15 p.m. It required me to report myself to the police at 4-20 p.m. Khan Bahadur Pettigara was present in the room, and after serving the order, he told the police officer (Inspector Baker) that I was in his charge. I then asked permission from K. B. Pettigara to have a talk with my wife on the phone, as I wanted to inform her that I was at the Police Quarters. He allowed me to do so, and when I concluded the talk on the phone, I was told that I was under arrest. This is all that I have to say. I do not wish to take further part in the proceedings."

"HE IS YOUR MAN."

The Magistrate again called Inspector Baker and questioned if the order was served at 4-15 p.m. The witness admitted that it was so. The witness was then asked if Khan Bahadur Pettigara told him that the accused was in his charge, and replied that the Deputy Commissioner of Police told him: "He is your man".

Witness further stated that he asked the accused to go down and report himself to Superintendent Godwin, but he did not go.

"WHERE TO GO?"

Hearing the statement Mr. Abid Ali remarked "But where to go?"

The accused was then arrested.

The Magistrate in his order observed that the accused was ordered to report to Superintendent Godwin, but he did not do so. It was a clear breach of the Police Commissioner's order and therefore he was guilty under section cused and awarded a si- 21. He convicted the accused similar sentence as was assed in the previous two cases.

Meherally Released And Followed By Police

Mr. Y. J. Meherali and Mr. Mukund Malaviya who were detained under the Emergency Powers Ordinance in the Byculla Jail were brought to the Police Commissioner's Office on Tuesday at 3-30 p.m. and served with an order of the Police Commissioner asking them to present themselves before Superintendent Godwin of the "A" Division at 4 p.m.

Mr. Meherali and Mr. Mukund Malaviya took a tazi and proceeded in the direction of Mangaldas Market. They were followed in another car by Inspector Foster and Sub-Inspector Karnik with a view to arrest them, if they did not report themselves to the police.

Messrs. Yusuf Meherali and Mukund Malaviya were arrested while addressing a meeting of merchants at Cotton Market at the junction of Jhaveri Bazar and Kalbadevi a little after 4 p.m. About a thousand merchants had assembled and Inspector Foster had to push his way through the crowds and after stopping them from addressing the meeting put them under arrest. They were then marched to the Gamdevi Police lock-up. They will be charged under section 21 of Ordinance No. 2 before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday.

City Cotton Merchants Arrested Under Ordinance

Two Cotton Merchants doing business in Sewri and said to be connected with the firm of Messrs. Kilachand Devchand were arrested by the Bombay Police on Tuesday afternoon under the Emergency Powers Ordinance. They were taken to the Byculla Jail.

Magistrate Refuses Application For Refund Of Money

"Under Government Orders"

Mr. S. M. Merchant, Advocate, made an application on Tuesday on behalf of Mr. S. S. Batliwala, son of the late Dr. S. S. Batliwala, once President of the Corporation, before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate for a return of Rs. 213 recovered by the police from Mr. Batliwala when he was arrested recently.

Mr. Batliwala, it will be recalled, was charged under section 17, clauses 1 and 2, of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, but the Magistrate acquitted him for want of sufficient evidence.

Mr. Merchant applied to the Court to-day for the return of the amount recovered by the police from Mr. Batliwala.

The Magistrate refused the application and remarked that he did so under Government orders.

Mr. Merchant then applied for a copy of the Government order in question.

Magistrate: I cannot furnish you a copy of the Government order.

Advocate: But I have a right to know the order.

Magistrate: You can appeal against my order.

Advocate: I shall have to do it.

TAKING OUT PROCESSION AT KHAR

Three Sentenced Including A Boy

(From Our Correspondent.)
VILE PARLE, Mar. 1.

The 18th 'Dictator' of Vile Parle Camp was sentenced on Monday to 15 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine, or, 11 default, three months' further imprisonment and was awarded 'B' class.

The 19th 'Dictator' was arrested on Sunday evening along with two volunteers for taking out a procession at Khar. He was tried on Monday and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment, and a volunteer was also sentenced to 6 months' rigorous, and both were put in 'C' class.

A boy of 13 years who participated in the procession was sent to Borstal jail for four years.

Hartal In Markets

The Swadeshi market on Kalbadevi Road, was closed on Tuesday on account of the conviction of Mrs. Lilavati Munshi who was one of its principal promoters.

The hartal at the Mulji Jetha Market continues as before with the Desh Sevikas picketing as usual.

The "Dawa Bazar" (drugs and medicine market) has been closed for the last five days or so.

A Friend Pays Mrs. Lilavati Munshi's Fine

The fine of Rs. 300 imposed on Mrs. Lilavati Munshi by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay on Tuesday in addition to a term of imprisonment, has been fully recovered by the Gamdevi Police.

A sum of Rs. 275 was paid to Inspector Foster at the Gamdevi Police Station on behalf of Mrs. Munshi, by "a friend" who desired to remain anonymous. The balance of Rs. 25 was recovered from Mrs. Munshi from the purse which she carried with her when she was arrested.

Another person who does not wish to disclose his name paid down to Mr. Foster on Tuesday evening a sum of Rs. 400 in payment of the fines of Rs. 200 each imposed on Mr. and Mrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas who were recently convicted for offences in connection with the civil disobedience movement.

Select Committee Modifies Electricity Bill

RELIEF TO SMALL CONSUMERS AND MORE SOURCES TAPPED

Cut Motion Withdrawn In Bombay Council

Although Bill No. 1 which includes the Electricity Bill, the Stamp Act and the Court Fees Act, has not emerged out of the Select Committee, it is understood, that it will be subjected to important modifications, before it is placed for the second reading in the Legislative Council.

RELIEF TO SMALL CONSUMERS

The Select Committee, after very careful consideration, has decided to exempt from the Surcharge consumers who do not use more than 15 units per month.

RAILWAYS TO PAY.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway, the G. I. P. Railway, the electric companies and the millowners offices would be charged for the consumption of energy by lights and fans. The original bill did not include these provisions.

As regards the amendment of the Indian Stamps Act, the Select Committee has called for evidence from the parties affected by the operations of the Act.

The Court Fees Act will practically remain as sent to the Select Committee.

GOVERNMENT CARRY THE DAY

To what extent the members of the Bombay Legislative Council take interest in the Budget debate, will be evident from the fact, that when the Secretary of the Legislative Council announced the presence of the President by his usual cry of "Hon. the President" at 5 p.m. on Tuesday after lunch hour, there were hardly twelve councillors in the Hall to greet the President. The secretary had therefore to ring the bell again to call some more councillors, and till a few responded the call to form the quorum which took a couple of minutes, the work remained at a stand-still.

Tuesday was again a dull day and the government bench carried the day, for want of a strong and vigorous opposition.

CUT MOTION WITHDRAWN

The Bombay Legislative Council further discussed on Tuesday the cut motion of Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik which was moved to raise a general discussion on the department of "Industries".

The Hon. Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed had moved the previous day for a total demand of Rs. 3,65,500 under the head of Industries.

MEAGRE ALLOTMENT.

Sardar Dayar T. K. Mody (Surat) observed that the grant allotted to the Department of Industries was so meagre, that it was not possible for that department, to carry out the suggestions made by different members for the development of home industries. The Director of Industries had under him an Industrial Engineer and an Industrial Chemist, and could not therefore, be expected to look after a large number of industries as suggested by several members.

Dr. M. K. Dixit (Surat) urged for the expansion of the department for the development of village industries.

Mr. M. M. Karbhari (Thana) stressed the necessity of providing home industries for the agriculturists, who for six months in a year sat idle at home without work.

PLEA FOR LARGER GRANT.

Mr. B. S. Kamat (nominated) urged for a larger grant to the Department of Industries and pointed out how an enormous amount of 2 crores of rupees was absorbed betwen the P. W. D. and Irrigation Departments.

The Hon. Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed, in his reply, assured the House that he would give sympathetic consideration to the criticisms of the councillors and the cut motion was withdrawn.

The original grant was agreed to.

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur S. I. Kambli then made a demand for Rs. 23,95,000 under the head of "Agriculture" against which there were several cuts moved, but they were either withdrawn or dropped for want of movers.

M.L.C.'S FOR GOVERNMENT HOUSE PARTY

The Council adjourned till 11-0 a.m. on Wednesday and to rise at 2 p.m. to enable the councillors to go to the Government House Garden Party at 4-30 p.m.

FULL SPEED AHEAD
For
TRANSATLANTIC
FLOATING PALACE OF SPENDTHRIFTS, AND SIRENS, SWINDLERS AND SCAPEGOATS.
with
GRETA NISSEN
Lois Moran—Myrna Loy
Jean Hearsholt
EDMUND LOWE
Exciting Days and Clamourous Nights
COME TO THE RIALTO

NOTICE
AUDIENCES AT THE FAMOUS ASTOR THEATRE PAID TWO DOLLARS A SEAT AND THOUSANDS COULD NOT GET SEATS FOR
A FREE SOUL
NORMA SHEARER'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.
THE BOOKING AT THE CAPITOL IS BRISK AND PLANS ARE OPEN RIGHT NOW FOR YOU
RUN NOW TO THE CAPITOL

NOTE TO BOMBAY'S PRESIDENCY FATHERS.
This week's issue of the British Movietone News showing at the Capitol contains first pictures to reach Bombay of
THE SUKKUR BARRAGE OPENING BY H. E. THE VICEROY.
THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
LOYALTY
TRADITIONS
IRON NERVES
STIRRING DRAMA
TINGLING ROMANCE
In Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
SHIPMATES
Produced in Co-operation with the UNITED STATES NAVY
The First Starring Picture of
ROBERT MONTGOMERY
WITH
DOROTHY JORDAN
CLIFF EDWARDS
ALSO A DOGVILLE COMEDY.
Plans Open. Book Now.

EXTRA SHOW TO-DAY AT 1 P.M.
For Schools At Reduced Prices.
THE RIALTO
TO-NIGHT AT 4, 6-30 AND 10 p.m.
THE MOST EXCITING PICTURE EVER FILMED!
EAST of BORNEO
EAST of BORNEO
MORE ANIMALS THAN NOAH'S ARK!
SEE
A WHITE WOMAN'S TREK OF
9,000 MILES
FOR THE MAN SHE LOVES!

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1932.

IN REALMS OF PHANTASY

We must give Sir Samuel Hoare the credit for sincerity in his description of the situation in India and the events leading up to it, indeed he speaks in the manner of a man who honestly believes in his own case. But it passes our comprehension that he should have been able to persuade himself to believe in the roseate picture he drew in his long speech on Monday of the success achieved by the policy for which he is responsible, even allowing for the fact that it was based entirely on the reports that come to him from official sources in India.

FAR FROM REALITIES.

Some of his statements are so far removed from the actual realities of the situation as to be positively amazing. For instance, his assertion that the emergency measures themselves had on the whole been accepted as necessary in India. He advanced in justification of this statement the facts that not a single vote of censure either in the Assembly or the Provincial Councils had been carried against Government action and said they had received representations not only from politicians but from businessmen and country districts that the emergencies were essential and inevitable and were being used with caution and moderation. One would like to know something more about these politicians, businessmen and "country districts", who they are and what is their position and influence. The reports of this flood of opinions from all quarters to the official centres have been studiously concealed from the public in this country and kept, perhaps, solely for the instruction of the Secretary of State in order that he might produce them with convincing force before Parliament.

IS IT IGNORANCE?

As far as we know in India, nothing has been more striking and impressive from the beginning of the regime of repression than the protests against the emergency powers which have come from every section of the community through public men of all kinds through members of the legislatures, through responsible bodies of standing and importance whose views Government at other times is wont to invite and value and through the columns of the Indian press, which officials in India and politicians in England are always eager to disparage but none-the-less voices the greatest body of educated opinion in the country. Has Sir Samuel Hoare been kept in complete ignorance of all this volume of dissent from and protest against the Ordinances and the policy of repression in general? We must believe that he has, for he could not otherwise as an honest man have made himself responsible for the preposterous assertion, that the Government's measures have been on the whole accepted as necessary and that the general view is that they are being used with caution and moderation.

"EX-PARTE."

The Secretary of State quotes copiously from the Blue Book which has been prepared for the edification and instruction of Parliament. But we have not seen this bulky presentation of the official case in this country at present, and it is in any case an "ex-parte" statement of Government policy and official acts which may do for the House of Commons Tories but cannot be accepted at its face value by people who want to get at an honest appreciation of the facts. We have seen something of the way in which the official case is prepared for public delectation, from time to time, in this country but we are also close spectators of events as they happen and we have the advantage of studying the charges and replies to official allegations from the other side. Sir Samuel Hoare makes great play with the allegation of the existence of a "war mentality" in the Congress during the period of the truce. Perhaps he knows nothing of the "war mentality" which was prevalent in official quarters—civil and military—all over the country and the amount of provocation that was offered to Congress workers engaged in legitimate activities.

ONE SUPREME FACT.

But it is futile now to continue to bandy words over what happened during the Truce. The time will come when the responsibility for the creation of a war mentality will be assessed on all the available evidence on both sides and not on the special pleading which the evidence of a parliamentary blue-book constitutes. There is one supreme fact which neither Sir Samuel Hoare nor anyone else can possibly get over and that is, that the Government of India definitely and bluntly rejected the hand of peace when it was held out to them and plunged into war with a man whose every action and every word proves the genuineness of his desire to pursue the path of co-operation.

FANTASTIC CLAIM.

Sir Samuel Hoare flatters himself that the Congress is only "a sectional organisation representing only a very small portion of the population". This in itself is a claim that is so transparently ridiculous that it could not even have impressed his Tory hearers. If it had any element of reality in it, it would make an absurdity of the vast machinery of drastic repressive measures which the Secretary of State himself admits is so "formidable" as to require elaborate justification for its employment. He declares that the Civil Disobedience movement is not an attack on the existing Government but an attack on any Government and an attack on the whole community, which if successful would be a direct incentive to this or that community to undertake the same kind of direct action.

OF WHAT USE?

But of what use to follow this ill-informed but self-satisfied minister into the realms of phantasy? The awakening must come. He has banqueted on official reports to his heart's content and reached a stage of ecstatic repletion in which everything on which he casts his gaze reflects the splendour and achievement of his policy. The Indian press, he says has been given the widest latitude, which is the greatest exaggeration of all that he committed in the whole of his amazing performance. But he has not taken the trouble to learn anything from it. And so he arrives at the happy conclusion that "the drastic measures we have taken have achieved the results we expected and that the position today is immensely better than in the weeks at the end of last year."

TO THE BITTER END.

He is blandly surprised but his confidence is unshaken by the things which the Opposition had to tell him. He will enquire but obviously he does not believe them. Was he not able to quote—from the official versions—two or three instances in the last movement of the unreliability of popular stories of police and other official excesses? He is convinced of the moderation of the executive and the splendid behaviour of the police and nothing will disturb his placid trust. Then let him go his way to the bitter end. The situation will grow better and better, in his conception of what is desirable, until Britain wakes up to find that he and his policy and the instruments of his policy have destroyed their own god.

MICAWBER AGAIN

As regards the financial and industrial aspects of Sir Samuel Hoare's speech on Monday, we are afraid we have to suspect the genuineness of the factors, which, according to him, have been operating for the rise in security prices. When the Secretary of State goes into ecstasies over the repayment of the last sterling loan "without further borrowing" and then holds up his hand and exclaims: "Has any other Government in any part of the world, etc.," we feel inclined to add: "Has any other Government in any part of the world been guilty of claiming credit for repaying loans by inflating currency?" Nor is it possible to understand the jubilation over the heavier imports of cloth from Britain recorded by the Secretary of State. Indian mills, particularly those in Bombay, seem to be beaten by this competition if we are to believe the Secretary of State. And then we find the statement in true Micawber style that is now so much in vogue, "India is in a better position to take advantage of the general recovery than almost any other great country in the world." They do not seem able to vary the wording of this optimistic forecast which goes the round of all Government Departments with monotonous reiteration. Perhaps, it was sent out from Whitehall, in the first instance, as a formula for general use.

We are even less impressed with Sir Samuel's statement that the financial resources of the Government have improved during the last six months. It is true that fresh taxation was introduced with the ostensible purpose of balancing the budget at any cost and the programme was spread over eighteen months by means of commissions and omissions. But to-day, judging from the indications so far available, such as railway returns, prices of commodities and demand for money, it would appear that there has been little real improvement in Government finances. The budget deficit of Rs. 10.17 crores postulated by the Finance Member in September last, after allowing for the new taxation, will be found to have been far exceeded and the statement which is to be made on Monday next is likely to reveal that the deterioration is more than Rs. 15 crores.

We shall, no doubt, hear explanations of these disturbing facts by reference to the Civil Disobedience Movement (which in other contexts will be reported to be dead) and the trade depression. But what the people of this country would like to know is how the budget is going to be balanced if it is ever going to be. Rhodomontade does not make it easier to face fresh burdens when they are all the heavier on account of increasing inability to bear them. Optimistic speeches will not improve economic depression nor will specious financial devices, such as currency manipulation, save the ultimate crash though they may stave off the evil day for a brief period.

DROP IT !

The sooner the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities drop their proposal to raise the Third Class fares the better. It would be an intolerable hardship to the poor Third-Class passengers in these days to pay higher fares, when even the existing fares are too high for their incomes. To the suburban passengers in particular, who have to travel to Bombay regularly for professional work higher fares would be an unjustifiable burden when their professional income is already grievously affected by the prevailing trade depression and all round retrenchment. From the point of view of the Railway itself higher fares are only a deceptive source of profit. When people have little to spare for travelling, higher railway fares will only induce them to curtail their travelling or to find a substitute for the railway. In any case the results will not be agreeable to the Railway authorities. Motor service even for long distances is already gaining in popularity. To the suburban passenger in particular a bus service is an attractive substitute for the Railway which will become more attractive when he finds his railway travelling costs him more. Finally, the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities will do well to remember that traffic once lost through competition is hard to recover as the railways in Europe have found to their cost. Nor is it desirable that the Government or the Railways should discourage suburban residence by making it more difficult to travel to and from the city.

BRUENING POLICY LIKELY TO SUCCEED

Forecast On Eve Of German Presidential Election

BY—"WAYFARER."

With the latest Anglo-French "rapproachement" the evidence of which at the Geneva Conference is freely available even in the "Reuter" messages during the week, the internal situation in German politics has been very much crystallized and the chances of victory for the present Government in the forthcoming election for presidentship heightened beyond any doubt.

HINDENBURG'S RIVAL.

That between Marshal Von Hindenburg and Herr Adolph Hitler, leader and nominee of the National Socialists the former can score an easy victory is regarded as a foregone conclusion. For one thing Hitler is a mere legendary hero who utterly lacks the initiative, courage and stamina required even in a second-rate European dictator of a fascist "regime" and the German people whom misery has taught the values of realism as well as that rare virtue, patience, know it as well as foreign observers. His whole career, indeed, since he worked as a builder's apprentice in Vienna, his connection with the "National Sosialistische Deusche Arbeiter Partei," the story of the 1923 abortive Munich "pustch" and his entirely confused conception of a would-be dramatic heroic dictatorship all confirm the fact that even if he were to possess a programme he lacks the ability and strength to put it into practice at all.

HITLER'S ROLE.

The numerical strength and volume of demonstrative noise of his followers count for very little since they cannot be said to be in a position to stage either a political or military "pustch" in the face of formidable opposition. The recruits of the Nasi camp are mostly 90 per cent of them "boys who have never heard the rattle of a machine-gun" attracted partly by their love of pseudo-military tinsel and partly by the misery of economic conditions. According to the statistics reported of medical examination of Hitler's "soldiers", recently, the majority of them are below anything like ordinary requirements of recruit's physique: and this in itself furnishes a sad and pathetic commentary on the plight to which poor Germany is reduced. Herr Hitler himself, for that matter, has denied any desire of establishing any armed dictatorship and the undertaking he has given, not long ago, to the Commander-in-Chief of the German army to refrain from carrying on any propaganda in the army, proves his limitations in the line of Il Duce with whom he is compared, it must be said, unfairly, as far as the major hero is concerned.

BRUENING'S POLICY.

Standing on the threshold of the presidential election, the German nation is preoccupied at this moment with the happenings at Geneva. That is quite natural since she has not to choose between Geneva and Lausanne and her fate hangs, in a way, in the balance at this moment as the Conference makes progress. The Bruening government alone is capable of steering clear of the dangers that lie on the way to national stability, if not prosperity and sudden release from the nightmare of a hopeless economic situation and impeding ruin. It is not surprising, therefore, that a section of the French Press supports Herr Hitler. The policy of reasonable resistance to the French pressure and of peace that marks the statesmanship of Heinrich Bruening is not favoured in the French view for obvious reasons. Bruening apparently is playing the game patiently, if with consummate and rare skill and cleverness.

GERMANY AT GENEVA.

It is difficult to say how exactly the Anglo-French "entente" will work at Geneva. But one thing is certain and it is that it prepares an effective united front against the German demands on the one hand, and the American, on the other. The "entente" can at least preserve the "status quo" in European affairs which France aims at. The French insistence on the sacredness of unconditional payments of reparations is matched and even excelled by the French demand of political guarantees in behalf of France and her proteges, Poland and the Little Entente of Csechoslovakia, Jugoslavia and Rumania. France demands ecective security and guarantee from both England and America against German-Italian combination. The essential fact remains, namely, that Germany is passing through an international political crisis of a serious nature which may culminate in her breaking away from the League if the breaking point were reached and all well-wishers and friends of this unhappy but heroic nation which has suffered so much can only hope that her destiny should be guided by steady hands and with that delicate and deeply-moving love of the Fatherland that distinguishes a Bruening-Hinderburg regime.

Notes of the Day

Will Not Hold Water.

All is well in the mofussil districts, so at least says the Director of Information to such as are prepared to accept his statement. He reports larger prices realised at excise auctions than last year; but he will excite less suspicion if he gives full figures for the last three years. He beats the language of advertisement when he proceeds to say: "A noticeable feature of the present situation has been the number of meetings that have been held in various districts throughout the Presidency including Gujerat in support of Government and in advocacy of the constitutional proposals which are now being prepared." It is surprising that few, if any, of these "largely attended" meetings, addressed by "representative" speakers have been reported even in the Anglo-Indian papers. Most people would rightly argue that, if things were half so satisfactory to Government as they would have the world believe, they would first have withdrawn the Ordinances if only for the sake of supporting the Director of Information in his doubtful propaganda.

Frivolous Orders.

Ordinance Raj has thrown into bold relief the limits of what is euphemistically called Local Self-Government in India. The Madras Government are reported to have prohibited the expenditure by the Calicut Municipal Council on the purchase of any portraits other than those of their Majesties. But whether it is open to the Council to accept a gift of national leaders' portraits is still a question which it is worthwhile settling with a test case. The Government are also understood to have ordered the Municipality and perhaps other Local Bodies as well to purchase medicines from only the Government Medical Stores. It remains to be seen whether the Local Body or Bodies concerned will tamely submit to such a frivolous order.

Country First.

In addressing the J. J. School of Art the Governor of Bombay made a futile attempt to discredit students' participation in national politics. Referring to the view of "ardent politicians" that these are times when everybody should work for his country and "students should not spend their time in education," he said that this was "an obvious fallacy" as no nation could maintain its place in civilisation "without paying due attention to the education of the young." Sir Frederick Sykes has expressed the ardent politicians' view fallaciously and thus makes it easy to find a fallacy therein.

Has He Forgotten?

Indian politicians do not say that "students should not spend their time in education." But they do say that as the country is in grave distress and struggling for freedom, even the young should make such national service as they are capable of, the first and foremost consideration. Education is not merely a matter of books or the brush. It is a complete preparation for all the duties of life and that preparation includes learning through actual service. Perhaps Sir Frederick has forgotten the experience of his own country during the great war.

The Two Flags.

It seems that most of the Nationalist members of the Kaira District Board are in jail. Some days ago the National Flag which was flying over the Board's building was hauled down in accordance with the decision of the Board, in all probability under pressure from Government. The Board is now reported to have resolved to fly the Union Jack, on the King's birth-day and on Empire Day, Rs. 30 being sanctioned for the purpose. As it is not likely that Government would object to the proposal or the sanctioned amount as being outside the normal functions of a Local Body, interesting developments may be expected in connection with the Local Bodies' right to fly the Indian National Flag when the question comes up again.

ARE 'SOPORIFIC INTERVALS' RESIDENCE ?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to your report in this morning's "Chronicle" regarding the Municipal Election at the University, I must say in fairness to the clerk who distributed the voting papers, that he did not refuse to give me one. The declaration which he asked me to sign, was, so far as I know, an innovation, introduced, I do not know by whose authority. Both the candidates to whom I spoke agreed that I was perfectly entitled to vote and it was Mr. Dongerkerry, the Registrar, who suggested that residence meant sleeping accommodation. I do not understand why the place where a man sleeps should be of more civic importance than the place where he works. Mr. Dongerkerry, however, expressed himself satisfied that my soporific intervals in Bombay met the requirements of the law. It might be worth-while to get a definite ruling on the point.

—Yours, etc.,

K. NATARAJAN.

Navsari Chambers, Fort,
March 1.

'BASUMATI" TO PAY Rs. 3000 TO BENGAL ADVOCATE GENERAL

CALCUTTA, Feb. 29.

Decree in terms of the settlement was passed by Mr. Justice Ammerall in the suit brought by Sir N. N. Sircar, Advocate General, Bengal, claiming Rs. 30,000 damages from Mr. Satish Chandra Mukherjee and Mr. Sashinbhusan Mukherjee, proprietor and editor respectively of the 'Dainik' "Basumati," in connection with comments made in the paper on certain statements regarding Indian women alleged to have been made by the plaintiff in the course of his final address before the Special Tribunal in the Stevens Murder Case.

APOLOGY PUBLISHED.

In consideration of the apology already published in the paper and the publication undertaken on three consecutive Sundays, of the apology already published on February 24 and also the publication of the terms of the settlement, the plaintiff agreed to accept a decree of Rs. 3,000 which will be given in charity after covering the cost of the suit.

In his evidence, the Advocate General said that he was put to great annoyance and persecution by the publication of the comments complained of. He stressed that his whole address had been based on the assumption that Indian women were modest.—A. P.

Tipsy-Cake

"The British Government will not dictate to India as to what she should or should not do at the Imperial Conference at Ottawa. So far as India is concerned, Indian interests will be paramount at the Conference."

Isn't it splendid? Indian interests paramount!

* * * *

The British Government will not dictate, but the Government of India will dictate, and, of course, it is quite independent of Whitehall. It never has to do what Whitehall tells it. Oh, dear no! Not at all!

* * *

"We believe," added Sir Samuel for it is his voice that speaketh, "when Indian interests come to be considered, it may well be found that there is a definite line of advance for India to take in her own interests." It may well be found or it may ill be found, but the question is whether India will be allowed to take it—or whether even Willingdon be allowed to take it.

* * *

The Government of India had such a free hand, if you remember, when Indian interests were put first and last before everything on the occasion of the glorious linking of the rupee to sterling, which has produced such fruitful results for India—and incidentally saved the flighty pound from going clean off the deep end.

* * *

But that's not the end of Whitehall's goodness to India. "Sir Samuel Hoare indicated that His Majesty's Government would also keep in mind a suggestion made in the course of the debate that possibly after the Ottawa Conference they might be able to help India materially in negotiations with foreign Powers."

"There, dear, don't cry any more! Going to have relations with Foreign Powers and mother's going to help. Won't that be nice?"

* * *

The widest latitude, said the accommodating Samuel, has been given to the Indian Press. It's a pity he didn't include longitude as well, for it's mostly a question of just as much rope as will help to hang us.

* * *

The Secretary of State regretted he could not give a date for the settlement of the communal question and he regretted he could not give a date within which the new Indian Constitution would be placed on the Statute Book. These were the only regrets he had, to relieve his cock-sure certainty about almost everything. And, of course, they're two quite minor details.

* * *

"Government was willing," said Sir Samuel, "to co-operate with any party that would accept the White Paper." After first swallowing the Blue Book, of course!

* * *

"Past experience," said Sir Samuel again, "had gone to show that in nine cases out of ten they (atrocities) were fabricated and there was little or nothing in them."

If "past experience" refers to German atrocities during the War, Yes. If to Punjab atrocities after the War, No!

* * *

Sir Reginald Craddock congratulated the Government on its firmness, but he has one lingering doubt. Can "the Government based on democracy, settle Hindu-Muslim differences?" We are glad to remove the doubt for him right here. There isn't going to be any Government based on democracy.

* * *

Sir Reginald Craddock thinks autocratic Government might do it. We also think it might. On the other hand it might not. The two communities might combine and swallow the autocrat.

* * *

Of course, the autocrat, to be successful, would have to be a good tough one and not easily swallowed. What about Sir Reginald as next Viceroy with autocratic powers to settle communal differences. Lord Craddock of Craddocktown! It sounds well, doesn't it.

* * *

And what a happy picture to see him sitting down to settle up with Maulana Shaukat Ali, whom as Home Member he had the honour of interning during the War, and would be able finally to intern again, unless—as we have suggested is possible—the Maulana interned him.

* * *

FREE TRADE DEAD IN BRITAIN.

Viscount Snowden's Final Kick.

But Snowden's final kick was given to the Government's Tariff Bill not to Free Trade. It's not easy for children to follow these complicated political manoeuvres.

GOVERNMENT FORCED TO YIELD

Select Committee Insist On Reducing New Taxation By Nearly Half

("CHRONICLE" SPECIAL.)

The hopes entertained by the Government that the passing of first reading of their Finance Bill meant termination of their anxieties are becoming falsified. During the discussion in the first reading of the Bill members were assured that they could make any alterations at the Select Committee stage. Government then thought that the Select Committee was a smaller body which they could manage more easily and get their bill finally accepted by the House.

But the two sittings of the Select Committee, the first on Thursday and the second on Tuesday morning have upset the Government's calculations. All the sixteen members were present at the meetings and no member was willing to lose the confidence of his constituency by voting for enhanced taxes. The surcharge duty levied on electricity consumed by fans and lights was exempted upto fifteen units. Any quantity consumed more than that will be charged.

GOVERNMENT YIELD.

The Finance Member was not at first prepared to consider the Committee's proposal that no exemption should be given to the railway officers and the fans and lights used in the railways and tramways. When the Committee insisted on it the Government yielded. The Committee demanded that even the rules for the purpose of carrying into effect this part which Government desired to prepare themselves should be placed before the House. The Government conceded the demand after a good deal of fighting. The Committee asked Government to double the duty proposed to be levied on energy consumed by cinemas.

On Tuesday, the Court fees enhancement was taken up. Straightaway an amendment was moved that the existing rates should be continued for another year. The Finance Member tried his best to persuade the Committee to agree to the Government's proposal. The Committee where rural elements predominated remained solid and the Government once again yielded. However the Committee allowed the Government to levy enhanced rates for probate of a will or letters of administration with or without will annexed.

It is reported that, in view of protests from all commercial bodies, the Government contemplate dropping Part V of the Bill dealing with stamp duties on certain instruments in certain cities.

The Select Committee will meet on Thursday next when the final decision of the Government will be known. The Government expected to realise 28 lakhs by means of fresh taxation but the Select Committee leaves scope for the Government to collect only about 15 lakhs.

WILL PLOUGH A LONELY FURROW

We learn that efforts are being made to compose the differences that arose between the two sections in the non-Brahmin Party in the Bombay Council. It is understood that, excepting Mr. Navle, none else has sent in his resignation to the leader of the party. In all likelihood Mr. Navle will be left to plough a lonely furrow.

SELECTIONS FOR RE-ORGANISATION COMMITTEE

The reorganisation committee, the Government hope, will start work in April and submit their report before the end of August.

Sir Frederic Gauntlet has not yet been exempted. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai and Dr. Paranjpye are considered the other two probables of the Committee. The Government are anxious to secure the services of non-official members as far as possible.

SANKARAN NAIR'S REACTIONARY RESOLUTION THROWN OUT

(Continued from page 1.)

Government would despatch to the Secretary of State for information of His Majesty's Government a copy of the debate.

"FOLLY TO SUPPORT NAIR."

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy was the first to oppose the resolution. He said that it would be folly to support the resolution which was based on entire misapprehension of the fact of the situation. As for the civil disobedience movement itself, he did not agree with Sir Sankaran Nair that it would disappear with the immediate grant of Provincial Autonomy.

CONGRESS WON'T CLIMB DOWN

In fact, the position in the Provinces would be the same as it now was. He did not expect that with provincial autonomy, say in Bombay, there would be a different revenue policy adopted from the one now in force. Nor would the Congress climb down even if provincial autonomy was introduced all at once.

As for the mover's observations on Civil Disobedience Movement Sir Dadabhoy differed and said that it would have been better if repressive policy had been adopted earlier.

Lala Ramsarandas said that Government responsible to the people was certainly better than that which was responsible to the Secretary of State 6000 miles away. If there was to be a Federation let the federating units not claim the right to recede, for there would then be anarchy and chaos.

"RETROGRADE" RESOLUTION.

Sir Phiroze Sethna, a delegate to the Round Table Conference, made a spirited opposition to the resolution which he called "retrograde". He emphasised at the outset that the Congress had participated in the second Round Table Conference only on the understanding that there would be provincial autonomy and simultaneous grant of responsibility at the centre. When on 6th November 1931 there were rumours and press reports in London of the grant of only provincial autonomy, 28 delegates sent a joint representation to the Premier affirming their stand against such a move and standing for a comprehensive scheme of responsibility. Sir Mahomed Shafi, Mr. Jinnah and others supported this standpoint.

Sir A. P. Patro who originally stood for provincial autonomy only had during the last week publicly declared that he was wrong in his views and that he entirely supported the idea of simultaneous and comprehensive grant of responsibility (hear hear).

SURPRISING.

Proceeding Sir Phiroze Sethna quoted from the speeches of Messrs. Sapru, Jayakar (Responsivists) A. Rangaswami Iyengar (Congress) and Sir Hubert Carr (on behalf of Europeans) all demanding responsibility at the centre. This was supported also by London "Times". Now for Sir Sankaran Nair to harp on provincial autonomy really surprised him. Provincial autonomy without responsible government and the centre would be a failure.

Sir Mahomed Suhrawardy (Bengal Muslim) opposed the resolution as it would postpone central responsibility indefinitely and provincial governments would be given powers to impose additional taxes which the country was unable to bear.

Mr. Chaudhry Muhammad Din (Punjab Muslim) supported the resolution as it would enable the forces of law and order to assert themselves against those of terrorism and as the immediate introduction of autonomy in the provinces would enable a solution of the communal question.

OPPOSED TO POPULAR WILL.

Mr. J.C. Banerjee said that he could not support the resolution, when the Round Table Committees were at work and when Sir Sankaran Nair's conception of Provincial Autonomy was opposed to that of the people.

Mr. G.A. Natesan asked for immediate rejection of the resolution. It was regrettable that an ex-President of the Congress and the author of the 1919 Memorandum should to-day ask for only Provincial Autonomy. The Council of State should not countenance such a resolution even though moved by a responsible politician. The people were yearning for Dominion Status and so many Committees were actively pursuing their labours with Federation as the goal and the grant of responsibility both in the Centre and in Provinces as the immediate duty. It was a reactionary and retrograde proposal to ask for only Provincial Autonomy.

CONFUSED THINKING.

Mr. Ranganayakulu Naidu described the resolution as the result of confused thinking. Provincial Autonomy without responsibility at the Centre would be sham and Provincial Legislatures would be merely glorified District Boards.

Mr. G. Narayanaswami Chetty supported the resolution.

Mr. Syed Abdul Hafeez supported the resolution for Provincial Autonomy which people had been clamouring for, for nearly 12 years.

Raja Ragunandan Prasad Singh urged Sir Sankaran to withdraw his resolution.

NO PIECE-MEAL REFORM.

Raja Rampal Singh opposed the resolution as he did not like piecemeal reform.

Sir Sankaran Nair replying to the debate read out a communication from Sir A.P. Patro, that his view had throughout been that pending final structure on the basis of an all-India Federation immediate Provincial autonomy should be granted.

Proceeding Sir Sankaran said that Civil Disobedience had changed the entire situation, since the Premier made the Declaration on the 1st of December last.

Before the resolution was put to vote, Sir Phiroze Sethna alluded to Sir A.P. Patro's communication read out by Sir S. Nair and informed the House that Sir A.P. Patro met him during luncheon-interval and that when he referred to the Press report, he (Sir A. P. Patro) admitted that he had seen the report, but had not chosen to contradict it. Sir Phiroze remarked: "Now Sir A.P. Patro says he adheres to his old views. If that is so, then I am sorry for him,..... and I withdraw the compliment I paid to him to-day. (Laughter).

All the official members remained neutral and the resolution was defeated by a majority of 12 votes 16 voting against and only four for it. The four members who voted for the resolution were: Sir Sankaran Nair, Messrs. Syed Abdul Hafeez Choudhury, Muhammad Din and Narayanaswami Chetty.

Mr. Emerson on behalf of the Government stated that the Government of India were giving the closest attention to the assurance given in the Assembly on a similar motion by Sir Mahomed Yakub.

PLEA TO REPEAL SARDA ACT.

Raja Raghunandan Prasad wanted Government to bring a Bill to repeal the Sarda Act, during the current session. He said the Act had been practically a dead letter since its passage.

Messrs. G.A Natesan and Narayanaswami Chetty opposed the motion stating that nothing had happened to warrant such repeal legislation.

Mr. Emerson doubted whether there was any precedent for the Government of India taking the initiative in repealing a measure which a large section of public opinion regarded as of importance in social reforms.

When India was on the eve of constitutional reforms, she could not afford to ignore world opinion in this matter. The resolution was lost without a division.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

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INNINGS VICTORY FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Wearing Wicket Spells New Zealand's Collapse

WEIRS PLUCKY INNINGS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Mar. 1.

Continuing their second innings in the First Test Match New Zealand collapsed to-day on a wearing wicket, South Africa winning by an innings and twelve runs. The first and second wickets fell for no addition to the total.

Weir remained not out with seventy-four including seven boundaries. He played a plucky innings which lasted for 138 minutes.

Scores:—

NEW ZEALAND SECOND INNINGS	
Dempster b. Quinn	12
Kerr c. Vincent b. Bell	3
Blunt c. Mitchell b. Vincent	17
Weir not out	74
Roberts c. and b. McMillan	17
Page st. Cameron b. MacMil-	
Badcock st. Cameron b. MacMillan	5
Cromb c. Vincent b. McMillan	0
James l.b.w. Quinn	0
Cheverley b. Quinn	7
Wenman l.b.w.; b. McMillan	4
Extras	7
Total	146

Fall of wickets:—16/1, 16/2. 41/3, 70/4, 70/5, 76/6, 94/7, 103/8, 117/9.

Bowling Analysis:—

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bell	9	3	11	1
Morkel	2	nil	6	nil
Quinn	15	6	17	3
Mitchell	1	nil	6	nil
Vincent	14	3	33	1
McMillan	20.5	4	66	5

NEW PRIME MINISTER IN KASHMIR

CHANGE WHICH LONDON "TIMES" WAS ABLE TO FORECAST ON FEB. 16.

Lt.-Col. E. I. D. Colvin.

Lieut-Colonel E. I. D. Colvin has assumed office as Prime Minister of Kashmir State in place of Raja Hari Kishen Kaul, C. I. E. who has proceeded on leave. Lieut.-Col. Colvin has had extensive experience in the Political Department. In 1908 he was appointed Personal Assistant to the Resident in Hyderabad. He was A. G. G. in Central India in 1915 and six years later was appointed Political Agent at Baghelkhand. He was on foreign service as adviser to H. H. the Maharaja of Rewa in 1924 and has been Officiating Resident at Gwalior and Political Agent, E. R. States since April 1930.

It is interesting to note that on Feb. 16th "The Times" (London) commenting on the situation in Kashmir and the future policy of its ruler remarked:

"The Glancy Commission has nearly completed its report, and will soon be ready to examine the question of a closer association between the Government and the governed. At the same time the Maharajah's appointment and retention of a Brahmin Prime Minister, in spite of adverse criticisms on the part of Hindus as well as of Moslems in British India, has aroused misgivings, and it is therefore to be hoped that there is some foundation for the rumour that he will soon give further proof of his good intentions by placing an experienced British officer in charge of the administration."

LABOUR LEADER'S SUDDEN DEATH

Kedar Gupte Passes Away After Operation

(From A Correspondent).

Mr. Kedar Gupte, a well-known Labour leader, passed away suddenly at Charak Clinic on Tuesday morning. On Monday, he was operated upon by Surgeon Cooper for intestinal trouble.

Kedar Gupte was ex-General Secretary of the Tramwaymen's Union, Bombay. Secretary of the Meerut Defence Committee and a member of the Managing Committee of the Girni Kamgar Union, and also a member of the Red Trade Union Congress. He took a prominent part in textile workers' strike in 1931 and also in organising Tramwaymen on militant lines. He was a militant trade-unionist and was a tireless worker among the masses. He was always in closest contact with rank and file and was popular among them. It was his devoted and tireless work that shattered Kedar Gupte's health.

By the death of Kedar Gupte, the militant working class movement in Bombay has suffered a severe loss; the loss will all the more keenly be felt, because of strenuous times that are ahead before the working class.

YOUNG HINDU'S TRAGIC DEATH

Dies In Bathroom From Poisonous Gas

Fumes from a water boiler placed in a closed room with no outlet for the escape of carbon monoxide—a poisonous gas—was the cause of the death of a 22-year-old Hindu, Mr. Shanker Rele. His body was found in the bathroom of the house in Parekh Street. It appears that the young man who went into the room for taking his morning bath, locked the door and windows of the bathroom. He died as a result of poisoning caused by the fumes coming out from the water boiler. As he did not come out for a long time, the door had to be broken open and he was found lying dead.

Dr. Vasant Rele and Mr. P.V. Rele, uncles of the deceased gave evidence before the Coroner on Tuesday.

PURANDHARE JAILED FOR TWO YEARS

'Advocated Establishment Of Soviet Rule In India"

Mr. V. B. Purandare, a Labour Mazdoor" was sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default six months' further imprisonment by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The accused was charged under Section 124-A, I. P. C. in respect articles entitled "Railway Workers and Peasants", and "Russian Revolution our Girding Star" which appeared in his paper.

The Magistrate held that the article in question was seditious and created hatred and illfeeling against the Government. The accused advocated the establishment of Soviet rule in India which he held to be the ideal rule for workers and peasants. He advocated that it should be established by revolutionary methods.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty under the section and awarded the above mentioned sentence.

4000 G. I. P. Workers Down Tools On Monday As A Protest

Four thousand operatives working in the G.I.P. Railway Workshop downed tools on Tuesday. The cause of the strike is that the workers are not paid wages for the lock-out period and as a protest, they have refused to work.

YOUNG KOLHAPUR SINGERS.

Miss Padmavati and Master Narendra Shaligram from Kolhapur, who have been giving a number of well-appreciated concerts in Poona and Bombay. They are pupils of their uncle Mr. Govindrao Shaligram. They leave for Baroda to-day after a successful Bombay programme.

CITY NOTES

PROPAGANDA FOR BRITISH TRADE

TRADE FIGURES BELIE GLOWING ACCOUNTS

Bombay, Mar. 1.

The rupee is worth 11 as. 62 ps. gold or 12.97 pence to-day.

Sir Samuel Hoare has set the pace for the Government of India and, though not speaking before the Legislative Assembly, he has used just those arguments which will be repeated in Delhi next week. But one argument that requires special mention is about the great competitive effects of the departure from gold on Britain's trade with India. If such effects had been in operation, then they would have been most in evidence in the earlier months of the new regime and not towards the end of it.

IN INDIA THEY DO NOT BEAT JAPAN.

British goods have not, unfortunately for Lancashire, been able to beat Japan. Even when the latter was on the gold standard, the Bombay Millowners were able to prove to the satisfaction of the Government that there was a kind of "dumping" and now that Japan is off gold itself, she could beat both Britain as before and even some of the Indian mills.

THOSE HEAVY IMPORTS.

Sir Samuel Hoare has stated that 30 million yards of cloth were exported from Britain to India in January. While it is impossible to verify the nature of the demand here just now, the weekly market reports and the actual disposal of stocks in Bombay indicate that such a rise in demand is not in existence. And if it does, it is a very bad sign.

MILL-OWNERS MUST WAKE UP.

In November last, the imports of cotton textiles from Britain amounted to just over 17 million yards worth Rs. 5.11 crores. If the imports in January amounted to 30 million yards, this is a dangerous rise in foreign imports and the Millowners must find out how this dumping is being managed. In a free market, with both countries off the gold standard, Britain is able to increase imports into India by more than 60 per cent. in spite of 25 per cent protection. Is it a shifting of direction of our import trade?

JAPAN AND OUR IMPORT FIGURES BELIE IT.

The latest import figures belie it and Japan continues to hold her own in India. Moreover, the total import of foreign cloth in November was only 48 million yards and Britain has not "captured" this extra business from Japan. Further, if this were a fact, there would have been an increase of over Rs. 3 crores in our imports and this is not shown.

THE JANUARY FOREIGN TRADE

The January figures of foreign trade are being made much of because they show an increase in both imports and exports over those of December last. But a study of comparative figures would show that there is ground for pessimism. Every year January imports are higher than December preceding, the average increase for three years 1927-28, 1928-29 and 1929-30 being 33 per cent. In 1930-31 it was 24 per cent and in 1931-32 it has been only from Rs. 926 lakhs to Rs. 10.93 lakhs or about 19 per cent. This shows that our buying power has been falling steadily in spite of those stories of boom that are so popular in official circles.

AND THE GOLD EXPORTS.

The gold exports (which have been declining of late) should normally have made our exchange rate shoot upward or they should have allowed of larger imports. In January 1931, in addition to merchandise, we were importing gold and in January 1932 we have smaller increase in merchandise and exports of gold.

THE RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The earnings of State railways for the week ending February 13 amounted to Rs. 173 lakhs or Rs. 5 lakhs less than the previous week and the total from 1st April was Rs. 73.8 crores or Rs. 7.9 crores less than last year. In view of this it is likely that the accounts for this year will be even more discouraging than the revised estimates and it is more than probable that Tatas will find demand for their rails practically down to zero. It is also to be noted that Tatas general demand for iron and steel is rather lower than anticipated and it is thought that Second Preferred may not receive any dividends worth the name.

WANTED RADIOS.

Radio shares are just now in demand owing to the rumour of the amalgamation of the Eastern Telegraphs and the Indian Radio Telegraph Company. From 215 they are now scarce at 245 and much interest centres round the forthcoming general body meeting. But it seems that the shareholders would not be well-advised if they allow another of our concerns to go off into the hands of outside interests. It should certainly be possible to run the company as an Indian concern, particularly with the type of Managing Agents it has got.

THE SILVER DUTY REDUCTION

It is pointed out in connection with the rumour of reduction in duty on silver that this year for ten months, we have imported only Rs. 278 lakhs net against Rs. 7[illegible] lakhs last year and the duty has almost killed the imports. This is true but the duty (at Rs. 17-9 per 100 tolas) is not the chief factor. We are exporting too little and want less silver and a reduction of the duty will only mean loss of income to the Government and this will be the main factor weighing with Sir George Schuster. This opinion is hazarded in spite of what has been heard from some persons who have a claim to be "in the know."

JAVA TRADE DEBACLE.

The Java revenues must have suffered very severely, far more than ours and of other countries. To give some idea of the heaviness of the decline, I give the following figures (in million florins) of important products for the years 1928, 1929, 1930, and 1931:—Sugar, 419, 364, 215, 175 (down to 42 per cent); rubber, 276, 231, 101, 52 (down to 19 per cent); tea, 98,86,69, 75 (down to 76 per cent); tobacco, 82, 71, 51, 37 (down to 44 per cent) and coffee, 79, 73, 36, 19 (down to 24 per cent).

TO OLD ALIGARHIANS.

The Aligarhians staying in Bombay and Suburbs are requested to send their full names and addresses to Sirdar Anwar Khan, B.A., House No. 14, B.I.T. Block No. 3, Near J.J. Hospital, Bombay, to enlist themselves as members of the Aligarh Boys' Association of Bombay.

The date of the meeting for the election of office-bearers and discussion of other important items regarding the same will be notified later on, when the list is complete.

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SIR S. HOARE DEFENDS ORDINANCE RAJ

(Continued from page 12).

They are not even an evidence of conflict between the British Government and Indian political aspirations. They are neither more nor less than the bulwark of any Government against anarchy, disorder and revolution. They are as much needed for the Indian constitutional progress in future as they are for the avoidance of strife and bloodshed in the present.

REDUCTION OF VOTE MOVED

Mr. Morgan Jones (Labourite) moving a reduction of the India Office vote said that but for the explanation that it was out of order to discuss legislation he would have been disappointed at Sir S. Hoare's meagre reference to the Round Table Conference. He (Mr. Morgan Jones) argued that the Consultative Committee was leading to consultation only between permanent officials, and said that everything now happening in India indicated change in the Government approach to the problem.

Referring to "extraordinary celerity" with which Mahatma Gandhi was imprisoned Mr. Morgan Jones said that Mahatma Gandhi believed that he would have an opportunity to discuss ordinances with the Viceroy when he returned to India.

Sir S. Hoare interrupted, and was understood to say that he had received several communications from Mahatma Gandhi who had not suggested breach of undertaking.

SUDDEN AND SWIFT ARREST OF MAHATMA

Mr. Morgan Jones repeated that Mahatma Gandhi seemed to be under the impression that he would be able to approach the Viceroy, and he asked for the reason for the sudden and swift decision to arrest Mahatma Gandhi before he had a chance to exercise his moderating influence. Mr. Jones, continuing, said that Gandhiji represented a substantial body of opinion, and if we were anxious to preserve the spirit of co-operation it was exceedingly desirable to retain his willingness to co-operate to the last possible moment.

THAT PHRASE!

Mr. Morgan Jones criticised certain of Sir S. Hoare's utterances including the quotation "Though dogs bark the Cavaran passes on."

Hoare said that it was a very good quotation.

Mr. Morgan Jones agreed, but asked whether it was good to use it in India. He said that the people who had been cordial supporters of the Government had bitterly resented it.

Mr. Morgan Jones proceeded to refer to censorship, and declared that he had heard from Pandit Malaviya that 1,100 words that he attempted to cable to the opposition had been held up on technical grounds. He read Miss Slade's telegram which Sir S. Hoare characterised as very inaccurate in relation to facts.

He (Mr. Morgan) argued that Government had no right to withhold information from members of the House of Commons even though it was critical of the Government's administration.

KAIRA INCIDENT.

He proceeded to relate a number of alleged occurrences in India including the case of Mr. Forrester, Dr. Paton, and the incident in Kaira where the men were said to have been seized and made to stand stripped, and on all fours, for two hours in the water of a village tank which he declared was a common form of treatment judging from the documents he had received.

Conservatives interrupted and asked for the source of Mr. Morgan Jones' information.

Mr. Morgan Jones replied that if he was to be asked the names he would ask Sir S. Hoare for his informers.

GOVERNMENT POLICY WILL WRECK RECONCILIATION

Referring to Ordinances, Mr. Morgan Jones declared that there was not a vestige of liberty left. He was convinced that the Government's policy was round to wreck every attempt at reconciliation. He invited Sir S. Hoare at this late hour (despite the provocations which he might feel the Government had suffered but which the other side felt equally) to review the situation and limit speedily the exercise of arbitrary powers, lest there should soon be no friends of Britain left in India.

Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd declared that Mr. Morgan Jones' strictures would not affect admiration House felt for Sir S. Hoare's administration of Indian affairs. He hoped that India realised the overwhelming support Sir S. Hoare had (Conservative cheers). It was quite clear that India would be efficiently administered as long as Sir S. Hoare was Secretary of State.

THE REAL CURE

Mr. Wedgwood believed that Ordinances were necessary, but a cure for the present situation was to give a chance of prosperity to the people of India themselves. He did not think that Congress would complain of the Government's measures. He was afraid that the Round Table Conference and Committees in India would leave matters worse so far as democratic India was concerned.

Sir Reginal Craddock congratulated the Government on its firmness in calling the bluff of Congress but he doubted whether a Government based on democracy could settle the "Hindu-Muslim differences. An autocratic Government might.

Major Attlee, condemned anarchy and murder, but expressed the opinion that it wasa mistake to repress the whole of the Congress movement by force. He feared that Government in seeking to placate the minorities might estrange the majority. He considered it undeniable that Indian commercial interests in the past had been sacrificed to British.

FORCING INDIANS INTO CONGRESS FOLD.

He asked who was going to represent the Indian trade at Ottawa, and urged that Indian interests must be really represented. He feared that the Government's policy was forcing Indians into the Congres, and Britain would eventually be opposed by a united India.

Sir Walter Smiles supported Sir S. Hoare, but he brought up tenders of Bombay Municipality which he alleged, emphasised to the intending contractors that no articles manufactured in British Empire outside India should be used except when not available elsewhere. It was not a fair play, commented Sir W. Smiles, to prosecute picketers and allow Municipality to defy Government.

Mr. R. H. Bernays, after commenting on the National Government's successful handling of the Indian situation, urged an early statement on the new constitution which would powerfully strengthen forces now rallying to the Government's policy of peace and order.

Labourite John advocated discontinuation of the present policy and the release of Mahatma Gandhi and others from whom he thought mutual understanding would be possible.

Mr. Lansbury said that certain speeches referred to the Indians as though they required to be taught how to govern their own country. "This piece of impertinence" should be dismissed from our minds. The Congress had shown that its policy was to work on peaceful lines. Mr. Lansbury reminded the House that "a certain form of agitation" had secured the Home Rule for Ireland when the Home Rule party in the House of Commons had accomplished nothing. India had been promised Self-Government. Did the Prime Minister's statement at the Round Table Conference mean that the All-India Federation at some point would have absolute control as British Dominions overseas? Mr. Lansbury said Mahatma Gandhi was never satisfied whether the Government meant that safeguards about army, finance etcetera would disappear at the end of the transitional period.

"GREATEST CENSURE" OF BRITISH ADMINISTRATION.

He believed that once the right of self-determination was conceded to India everything could be satisfactorily arranged.

The greatest censure of our administration was a discontented India and the "despicable methods of holding the people down." Was not conciliation better way?

Sir S. Hoare, winding up, reiterated that Government was just as ready as ever to co-operate with any section of Indian opinion that would co-operate with us but they must co-operate with us and co-operate on the Lines of the Government statement twice repeated and endorsed by both houses of Parliament last December. He regarded with greadst expectation the result of the Ottawa Conference. The Government of India and himself were at present in closest communication regarding Indian representation at the Ottawa Conference. We were most anxious that India should play a prominent part at Ottawa, also that paramount interests to be considered there in Indias case should be Indian interests. We had not the least intention of dictating the economic policy from here regarding what India should or should not do at Ottawa. We wanted Indian interests to be kept constantly in force.

"A DEFINITE LINE OF ADVANCE"

We believed that when Indian interests came to be considered it might well be found that there was a definite line of advance for India to take in her own interests in the matter of commercial agreements with other parts of the Empire. There had been allusions not only to the possibility of greater Indian trade with British markets but greater opportunities in Colonial markets. He could assure the House that that side of the question would be kept constantly in mind at Ottawa. They would also keep in mind the suggestion made that possibly after the Ottawa conference we might be able to help India materially in the negotiations with foreign powers. He thought he had said enough to show that Government regarded discussions at Ottawa as of very greatest importance to India and the whole economic future of Indian continent.

Replying to other points raised in the debate, Sir S. Hoare pointed out that on many big questions concerning India there was not unanimous opinion in India. Experience at the Round Table Conference had convinced all delegates that they had extremely difficult problems to deal with, which could not possibly be solved by phrases and generalities. He suggested that fact that Government had lost no time whatever in sending out committees to India on exactly the lines suggested at the Round Table Conference showed that they were carrying out their pledges, and were definitely determined to proceed on the road of co-operation. If there had been any obstacle placed in the way of co-operation it had been placed there by the action of Congress at the end of the year. He said he had been asked whether there was to be any sudden reversal of policy. He could assure the House that the answer was, 'No.'

CANNOT SAY WHEN.

Another member had asked if we could give the date within which the new Indian constitution would be placed on the Statute Book. With the best will in the world we could not give a date for the obvious reason that there were many factors in the problem which were beyond our control altogether. For instance, we were trying to create an All-India Federation which meant a Government in which both British India and Indian States took part. We could not dictate to the Indian States when or how they should come in. Questions of that kind must be a matter of negotiation, and with the best will in the world we could not say when the negotiations would be complete. Sir S. Hoare could say that we should proceed with the work of building up the Indian constitution with all possible speed. We should attempt to remove obstacles, and there would pe no avoidable delay; but he could not possibly give the actual date within which the Constitution could be completed.

Dealing with Mr. Morgan Jones'es criticisms, Sir S. Hoare said he seemed to think Government had gone back on the pledges of last winter and that even the Committees which they had set up were not the committees contemplated by the Round Table Conference and that altogether the chapter of co-operation was at an end. He could assure him that none of those charges were true. He had referred to the fact that the Committee at one time called the Working Committee was now called the Consultative Committee, but the title did not make the least difference to the Committee's work.

REPLY TO MR. JONES' CRITICISM

Mr. Morgan Jones had also criticised the fact that the Committee was composed exclusively of Indian representatives, but as far as he knew it was the desire of everybody concerned that the committee should be composed of Indian representatives.

This particular committee was always intended to be a Committee of Indian representatives from whom we could obtain Indian views on a certain number of specific constitutional questions, and the Committee, whatever its name, was exactly the committee contemplated last December.

Dealing with the general question of co-operation he drew attention to the fact that co-operation was still continuing, and that a number of prominent Indian representatives were working, with British representatives, on three committees. The House could take it that the chapter of co-operation was certainly not ended and Government were just as prepared today as last December to co-operate with anybody who was prepared to co-operate with them.

NINE CASES OUT OF TEN FABRICATED.

Dealing with Mr. Morgan Jones' criticism regarding the abuse of emergency powers, Sir S. Hoare said, he would venture to repeat the warning he had made earlier that atrocities of that kind were very easy to fabricate, and that the past experience had gone to show that in nine cases out of ten they were fabricated, and there was little or nothing in them. Where there was definite reason to think that there had been abuse they would certainly make investigation; but he rather regretted that Mr. Morgan Jones seemed to take responsibility of some of the charges. He (Sir S. Hoare) would look into them, and he would be surprised if a great deal of substance was found in them. There was no ground whatever for criticism that the Government's policy had been reversed, and that they had now substituted the policy of war and conflict for a policy of co-operation which was supported by an overwhelming majority of the House last December.

MOTION FOR REDUCTION LOST.

Mr. Morgan Jones' motion for reduction of the vote was defeated by 195 votes to 23, and the debate concluded.—Reuter.

NATIONAL FLAG SALUTED AT BORDI

5th "Dictator" Of Gandhi Ashram Arrested

(From A Correspondent.)

BORDI, Feb. 28.

A flag salutation ceremoney took place here to-day at about 8 a.m.

The fifth lady "Dictator" of Gandhi-Ashram and Congress Committee and a Congress volunteer were arrested at about 1 p. m., on the charge of starting a prabhatferi.

Another congress worker who was arrested day before yesterwas tried and sentenced to 5 months' R. I. and Rs. 50 fine.

AKOLA'S FIFTH "DICTATOR" ARRESTED

Foreign Cloth Stock Sealed

(From A Correspondent.)

AKOLA, Feb. 28.

The Lady who performed the flag salutation to-day, this morning, as the "Dictator" of Akola District was arrested at 2 p. m. at her residence under 17 (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

A volunteer of the Congress office was arrested to-day, for having announced a picketing programme.

The hosiery and cap merchants of Akola have agreed to seal their foreign cloth-stock, and hence there was no necessity to picket their shops in the noon as announced in the morning. So the whole of the foreign cloth business, so far Akola is concerned, is stopped.

BALAPUR "DICTATOR" IN LOCK UP

The 2nd "Dictator" of Balapur was arrested at Wadegaon yesterday and taken to Balapur and kept there in lock up.

This morning, a National School student was arrested here, and taken to the Central Jail Akola.

PICKETS ARRESTED.

While picketing foreign cloth shops and liquor shops in the Wadegaon weekly Bazar yesterday, three persons were arrested under the picketing Ordinance and were brought to jail here to-day.

A. I. WEIGHT-LIFTING COMPETITION

M. Rutherford Wins Championship

(From A Correspondence)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

The eighth annual All-India Weight Lifting Competition organised by the Baghbazar Gumnasium, came off along with the 21st anniversary meeting of the Gymnasium on 21st instant at 14, Boloram Ghose Street, Calcutta, under the Presidentship of Mr. S. K. Sen. In 11 Stone Class, Amar Dutt snatched away the first prize, beating Sudhir Kumar Das by the narrowest margin of half a pound in the total.

Mr. M. Rutherford of St. Joseph's College, annexed the Sir Rajendra Challenge Cup for this year too. He lifted a total weight of 588-1/2 lbs. in three lifts and was declared the Champion Lifter of the year. He was also awarded a Gold Medal.

Of the several competitors of Bombay Zoroastrian Physical Culture of Health League Messrs. M. J. Crawford and S. M. Crawford stood first in "8" and "10" Stone Class respectively.

Mr. A. M. Bharathan of Cannanore Weight Lifting Club (Malabar) stood first in "9" Stone Class, while Mr. D. F. Hathiram of Bombay stood second.

PREVIOUS RECORDS BROKEN

During the interval, physical feats in drill forms were shown by the members of the Gymnasium, which were highly appreciated. Mrs. S. K. Sen gave away the prizes and certificates to the successful competitors and also attendance prizes to Messrs. G. Ganguly and A. Sircar, members of the Gymnasium.

The best physique prize was won by Mr. J. K. Shee, whereas the Club Championship went to Bombay Zorastrian Physical Culture and Health League with nine points in their credit. Some of the previous records of the competition were broken by Messrs. B. Chakravarti, M. Rutherford and Anil Chakravarti.

COUNCIL OF STATE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 29.

The Council of State met this morning, Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith presiding.

Sir Fazl Hussain, the Education Member, took his seat. After interpellations, Sir B. L. Mitter, the Law Member, moved the consideration of the Indian Partnership Bill, as passed by the Assembly.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy welcomed the measure which had solved many intricate questions of law. He maintained that commercial legislation should be placed on a level of uniformity. The Bill would affect retrospectively the registration of partnerships.

Sir M. Devidas said that the new law regarding registration would dispense with unscrupulous litigation. He suggested that subclause 2 of clause 19 should be deleted. The Bill, on the whole, was a very satisfactory one.

BILL PASSES.

On the motion of the Law Member, a few drafting amendments were carried and the Bill was passed.

On the motion of Mr. Drake, the Indian Companies Act Amendment Bill, as passed by the Assembly, was taken into consideration and passed.

Mr. Shillidy then moved the Bill repealing the Employees and Workmen Disputes Act, as passed by the Assembly. The Bill was passed.

Mr. Drake, moving the Wheat Import Duty Act as passed by the Assembly said that considerable improvement had taken place in the prices of wheat. The Bill was passed.

The Council agreed to the motion of Mr. Brayne, amending the Indian Finance Supplementary and Extending Act and passed the Bill, as it emerged from the Assembly.

Sir B. L. Mitter Law Member, moved that the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill (to take evidence for foreign tribunals in civil and commercial matters) be taken into consideration and passed, which was agreed to.

On Mr. Drake's motion the wire and wire nails industry protection bill as passed by the Assembly was taken up and passed.

The Council adjourned at 12-30 p.m. till to-morrow.—A.P.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE PICKETED

13 Including "Dictator" Arrested

MALE PICKETS RELEASED: WOMEN PICKETS TO BE PROSECUTED

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 29.

Congressmen to-day started picketing at Government Post and Telegraph Offices in observance of the day fixed by the "Dictator" of the Gujerat Congress Committee for boycott of Post and Telegraphs and telephones.

In all 13 picketers were arrested including Motilal Sharma, the 11th "Dictator."

Ten male picketers were arrested to-day while picketing the Post and Telegraph offices were released to-night but 3 lady picketers who were arrested were not released but will be prosecuted.

11TH "DICTATOR" ARRESTED

The 11th "Dictator", Gujarat Congress Committee who was among those arrested has been detained in the police lockup.

PROCESSIONISTS CONVICTED.

Three youths were tried to-day for taking out a procession on Sunday. One was fined Rs. 10 and the other two were fined Rs. 50 each, in default, six weeks' rigous imprisonment each.—A.P.

OFFICE OF SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION SEARCHED

Letters On Gandhi Week Khadi Sales Seized

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 29.

The police, to-day, completed the search of the office of the All-India Spinners' Association. The search lasted for four days at the end of which the police attached some papers relating to the Congress including some letters on the Gandhi Week Khadi sales.—A.P.

BAN ON PLEADER

Period Of Notice Extended Till July 3

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 29.

By an order of the Governor-in-Council the period of notice served on a pleader, restraining him from taking part in the civil disobedience movement has been extended till 3rd July as the period of the first notice expired to-day.—A.P.

Hydrabad Convictions

HYDERABAD SIND, Feb. 28.

Mansing, ex-editor of the "Hindu" local daily, Ramchand Treasurer of the Karachi Congress, and Ghanshamdas have been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. They have been placed in 'C' class. Sind and Hyderabad Dictator Moti Ramchandani was arrested on the Azad Maidan here while performing the ceremony of hoisting the national flag.—A.P.

Prices Of Rice Rise In Rangoon

RANGOON, Feb. 29.

The prices of rice which suddenly soared high late on Saturday afternoon due to heavy buying by shippers to Japan is still on upward tendency, rise being twenty points and higher. No information has been received locally that the embargo on rice has been removed.—A.P.

LEAP YEAR X-WORDS.

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FEE:—Rs. 2/- Per Entry or Rs. 16/- For Ten Entries.

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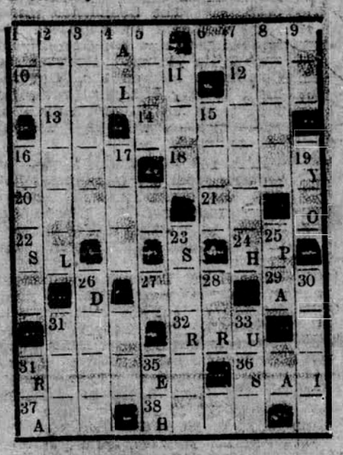

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CLUES ACROSS.

1. To terrify.
6. To augment.
10. A Mussulman.
12. Slack.
13. Month.
14. The plate for.....
16. Hobbling (reversed).
18. A virago.
20. An amorphous.....
21. Upper Canada.
27. To hoot.
29. For example.
31. A mess.
34. An officer.....
37. The emmet.....
38. A hollow.....

CLUES DOWN.

1. America.
2. A knob or ball.
3. The tenderloin.
5. Insolence.
7. To fasten on
8. Skill.
9. For example.
11. To disfigure.
15. The toad-fish.
16. Formerly.
17. To rest.
23. Grief (Curtailed).
26. Force.
28. Before.
30. Pa. p. of say.
31. Mankind.
33. Need.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, March 1.
Budarpur, Nelson, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, March 2.
Mundra, Hemmings, London.
Cariguino, Cossin, Trieste.
Shanghai Maru, Kanoli, Porebunder.

S.S. Badarpur:—The B.S.O.S. & D. Coy's steamer Badarpur arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S.S. Mundra:—The M.M. Coy's steamer Mundra will sail to-day for London with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Cariguino:—The Lloyd T. Coy's steamer Cariguino will sail to-day for Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Shanghai Maru:—The I. Edwards Ltd. steamer Shanghai Maru will sail to-day for Porebunder with same bottom cargo of sugar.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Feb. 29.

	Sup.	Fine	F.	G.	Good
M. G. Bengal					
U. P.	204	199	194	190	
M. G. Rajputana	204	199	194	190	
M. G. Punjab	202	197	192	188	
M. G. Oomra No. 3	222	218	214	...	
M. G. Oomra No. 1	234...	230	226	...	
M. G. Oomra No. 2	227	223	219	...	

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 29.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25.
a a Ex. Dividend.
C. & F. Calcutta.
Feb/Mar. per cwt 8/6 Paid.
C. & F. Bombay.
Feb/Mar. per cwt 8/6-1/2 Paid
C. & F. Karachi.
Feb/Mar. per cwt 8/6-1/2 Paid.

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb. 29.

Silver.—America sold. The continent bought. Small business.
Spot 19-3/4
Forward 19-7/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 29.
Bar Gold Fine, per oz. £5/18/5

BANK DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 29.
Interest Day-to-Day Loans 3 p.c.
Interest 7 Day's Market Loans 3-3/4 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 Months 4 p.c.
Ban kBills 6 Months 4-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months 5-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 Months 5-3/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 29.

T T London on Berlin	14.65
T T London on Amsterdam	8.59
T T London on Brussels	25.02
T T Loodon on Madrid	45.46
T T London on Milan	87.12
T T London on Berne	17.99
T T London on Paris	88.53
T T London on Prague	117.75
T T London on New York (Closing Rate)	3.48-3/8

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 29.
Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) ton. No Offers.
Castorseed Bombay (Hull) ton. Sellers Feb/Mar. £13/0/0
Rapeseed Toria (Hull/Continent) Sellers Feb/Mar. £12/2/6

COFFEE NEW YIRK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 29.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 (Quality) Spot 7-1/8

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 29.
Rozario Santa Fe. per lb. Cargoes. Sellers Feb/Mar. 27/6
Barletta Russo, per lb., Cargoes. Sellers Feb/Mar. 28/6
Wheat South Australian, Parcels. Paid to U. K. March 29/
Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels. Nominal May/June 33/6

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Mar. 1

Bar Gold	29	1	0
Fagan Delibery	29	1	6
Sovereigns	18	5	0
National Bank Bar	29	6	6
Bar Silver	59	15	0
Bar Silver Mint	58	14	0
Fagan Delivery	59	15	0

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OATINE SNOW:—the cooling daylight Vanishing Cream.

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PROSPECTS OF DHARWAR COTTON CROP

... Fair Yield Expected

The Managing Director of the co-op. cotton sale Society has issued the following report for the season 1931-32:—

SEASON.

Anti-monsoon showers in the months of April, May and June (1st week) facilitated for preparatory tillage of the cotton fields. Then followed continuous high showers from beginning of July upto the end of August. Also occasional showers in the month of September checked the Kumpta sowing. Thus the sowing continued till the end of September. The area under Kumpta cotton was contracted in Hubli centre and that under Dharwar-American and Upland cottons was expanded. Hence on the whole the area under cotton is estimated to be equal to that of the last year i.e., 730560 acres including the area under cotton of the Native States in the Dharwar district.

CROP CONDITION.

Cotton crop though sown bit late had a good start in the beginning. There was sufficient moisture and favourable weather. The crop remained excellent until December when untimely rain on the 13th of December, nearly 1 to 1-1|2 inches fell throughout the district and caused the leaves and flowers to wither away and the vegetable growth commenced. The subsequent easterly winds in all quarters damaged the crop further. Very few buds remained on the trees and their growth was stunted. It was only in the 1st week of February that favourable westerly winds commenced blowing and they enlivened what few bolls and buds had still survived on the trees. Thus the estimated yield per acre is about 52 lbs. lint.

DISTRIBUTION OF JAYWANT SEED.

With the consent of the Agricultural Department and strictly in adherence to the Seed Expansion Scheme subsidised by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, the Hubli Society had stocked pure Jaywant seed 1360193 lbs., and Dharwar Society had the stock of 69720 lbs., under the supervision of the Hubli Society—in all there was a stock of 1429913 lbs., sufficient for the stipulated area viz., 175000 acres under Jaywant and the rest under Upland. The comparative better prices during the last season and unfavourable rainfall at the time of Kumpta cotton sowing induced the cotton grower to grow Dharwar-American and Upland cottons. Hence the area under Jaywant cotton was reduced to 35 to 40 thousand acres and replaced by Dharwar-American and Upland cottons. In fact the area under Dharwar-American and Upland cottons is two-folds of the last year i.e., nearly 70 to 75 thousand acres in Hubli centres only. So, the quantity of seed presumed to be covered by this area of 35 to 40 thousand acres remained unsold. Besides this, the Hubli Society supplied seed to Kopbal, Bijapur and Belgaum districts sufficient for the area of 26,302 acres, 4865 acres and 633 acres respectively. Thus we have been able to cover 108,000 acres in Dharwar district; and the whole area covered by the Hubli Society under Jaywant cotton is 139,800 acres. Added to this Jaywant area, the Hubli Society has covered 9455 acres under Upland (Gadag No. 1). Gadag Society had a stock of 12 lacs of lbs. of Upland cotton seed in which our Upland seed distribution is included has covered nearly 140,000 acres under Upland cotton. Thus both the Societies have covered nearly 34 per cent of the cotton area of the district.

The statement given below shows the areas and outturns for the Seasons 1930-31 and 1931-32, for Hubli as well as Gadag Markets.

Name of place	Area in acres	Outturn in b|s. of	Remarks. 1930-31	
Hubli, Gadag markets & Native States	730560	91000	Hubli Gadag	55000 bales. 36000 bales.
Hubli, Gadag Markets & Native States	730826	95225	Hubli Gadag	36000 bales. 39225 bales.

HUBLI CENTRE.

The estimated yield of this year is 56000 bales as compared with 55000 bales of the last year. Of these 14000 bales are of Jaywant, 26000 bales are of Dharwar I (Selected Kumpta) and the remaining 16000 bales are of Dharwar-American, Upland and Mungari together. Mungari Upland alone may be expected to be 5000 bales of which 4000 bales are already marketed. The above estimated yield of 56000 bales may be distributed approximately among the following markets:—Hubli 45000 b|s. Ranebennur 5000 b|s. Savanur 5000 b|s. and Dharwar 1000 bales.

GADAG CENTRE.

The area under cotton is the same as that of the last year. The yield is estimated to be 39225 bales (excluding those that come from Moglai and Bellary districts as against 36000 bales of the last year which included 4000 bales from Bellary and 400 bales H. E. H. the Nizam's dominions. Besides Gadag has many advantages to attract cotton from other side. This year about 5000 bales are expected in the Gadag Market under license issued by the Agricultural Department from Moglai. Similarly 5000 bales are expected from Bellary District. Moreover the cheap ginning and pressing rates prevailing at Gadag this year are further advantages to draw more cotton to that side. The ginning and pressing rates at Gadag are Rs. 5|- and 2-8 to Rs. 3|- respectively. Compare these with the rates at Hubli which are Rs. 7|- and Rs. 6-8 respectively. If the Factory owners at Hubli do not bring down the existing rates, it is no wonder if Gadag in the coming year draws towards itself from Navalgund, Nargund and even from Hubli taluka more cotton. This year the Gadag arrivals are expected to be 50000 bales including the cotton from Moglai and Bellary district.

JAYWANT COTTON.

I do not think it better to reiterate the History of Jaywant cotton as I have given the full history in my reports of 1930-31. The total Reserved Area during this year is nearly 18000 acres the produce of which is assured to be marketed through our Society. This crop is fairly good and is estimated to yield about 3000 bales. If the consumers, Exporters desire to have pressed sample of this cotton, it will be supplied on the intimation to the Hubli Society before the commencement of the season. This year the season will be late by one month. From 1st of April to the last day of May is anticipated to be youth of the season. Pre-hand placing order for the sample cotton will facilitate good time for testing and giving special limits to their representatives at Hubli to purchase our cotton during our Auction Sales that will be held in the months of March, April and May. This crop is expected to be received by us at the middle or in the last week of March 1932. Similarly, Gadag Society has organised a R. A. of 21000 acres under Upland and the produce of 3000 bales will be will be marketed by the Society.

It should be noted that this Report is issued on present condition of the crop. Future condtion depends upon weather condition and early rains. If any change happens, a fresh report will be out or else this should please be considered as the final forecast report for 1931-32.

Her "Crowning Glory" Gone

DYED HAIR DROPS OUT

Dresser To Pay £52 Costs

Allegations that after she had asked for her hair to be dyed to a light blonde shade the treatment turned her hair black and then most of it dropped out and she had to wear a wig were made by a 63-year-old woman, Mrs. Annie Hobbs, of Walsingham Road, Clapton, who claimed £75 damages from Reginald William Richards, a hair-dresser, of York Road, Southend, at Southend County Court in mail week.

Mrs. Hobbs was asked in the witness-box to remove her wig. A thin covering of silver hair was revealed, and Mrs. Hobbs said that it had grown in the seven months since the treatment. Judge Crawford remarked: 'It looks far better than that horrible wig. I think you had better leave that wig off; it is an atrocity.

TERRIBLE SHOCK.

Mrs. Hobbs said that when she went to Richards she asked to have her hair dyed a light blonde. Peroxide was applied twice, and then a black liquid preparations was used. Her hair turned black, and it was a terrible shock to her. Further treatment was given without result, and later when she combed her hair it broke off. Mrs. Hobbs said that she had had her hair tinted on many occasions during the last ten years.

Giving judgment, the Judge said a woman of 63 ought to have more sense than to have her grey hair, which should not only be treated with reverence but was generally more beautiful, dyed another colour to make her look 33. 'I hope men never do this silly sort of thing, though I am afraid a good many women do.' The Judge found that the hair was damaged by the improper manner in which it was treated, and said it was difficult to assess the damage.

'It used to be said that a woman's hair was her crowning glory, and everybody must realise that whatever age a woman is she is probably proud of her hair.'

The Judge awarded Mrs. Hobbs £52 and costs.

IF POWERS WANT PEACE

Aircraft Should Be Banned

AN APPEAL TO "TRUSTEES OF CIVILISATION"

Mr. John Galsworthy issues the following appeal in "News Chronicle".

The National Governments of the day are the trustees of civilisation. When they come to meet at the Disarmament Conference, will they pay lip service to civilisation and what they think is deed service to their own countries? That has been so in the past, and will be again, barring a miracle. 'It is for this miracle that one hopes

Most people who think at all have recognised by now that European wars of the future, if there be such, will be fought from the air.

They will consist of unpreventable attempts to wipe out with explosives and gas the crowded centres of population, docks, and factories. These attempts will probably be unheralded, and will almost certainly be successful.

NERVE CENTRES.

Armies and navies will be paralysed by lack of supply, and perhaps not even used—the nerve centres on which they rely having been destroyed. If we consider what England will be without London, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Leeds, Bristol, Shefield: France without Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux, Marseilles: Germany without Berlin, Hamburg, Munich and the Essen district; Italy without Rome, Milan Turin, Naples, Venice, Florence: and what civilisation will be like with these countries in utter rags, we have some idea of the after-math of a new great war.

Our national Governments know all this as well, yes, and a good deal better than we do. If they go to the forthcoming Disarmament Conference to discuss how they can call a halt on the present mark, or even knock off a few regiments, batteries and cruisers, they will be like a roomful of Club men discussing what dishes to abstain from in order to improve their digestions, while knowing perfectly well that they have a chef liable and likely at any movement to poison the lot of them.

There seems to be one way to reasonably guarantee the continuance of civilisation in Europe. It is this: To ban absolutely the use of aircraft, by any country, for military purposes and divert their airmen and machines to civil aviation; to give surveillance over air development to the League of Nations and place a strong safeguarding air force (manned from small countries such as Switzerland, Holland, Belgium and Scandinavia) under its control for the purpose of inflicting condign punishment on any nation violating the ban.

WASTE OF TIME.

A tithe of the money now spent on the air forces of the European countries, contributed by them to the League, would be more than ample to keep up this air force and finance the suggested surveillance.

If this project were adopted the Conference could proceed to the limitation of armies and navies. But, until this or some equivalent project (if such can be found) is adopted deliberations will be a waste of time and nerves, for, while we are thus threatened from the air, the rest of our—so-called defensive — preparations for war are just a pitiable waste of money.

MERE COMMON SENSE.

To ask for this miracle is only to ask for common sense from the trustees of civilisation. The sands are running out and they may not have another opportunity of displaying it.

What a chance to justify trusteeship and give infinite relief to the minds of hundreds of millions who are at present threatened with the loss of nearly all that Europe, or, indeed, the world has been building up these many centuries; with the loss of religion, art, science, humane ideals and such poor economic security as we have hitherto succeeded in attaining.

I appeal to the heads of all those countries which have deliberately and solemnly renounced war as a means of policy to advocate this ban upon the use of aircraft in war and thereby justify their trusteeship of civilisation.

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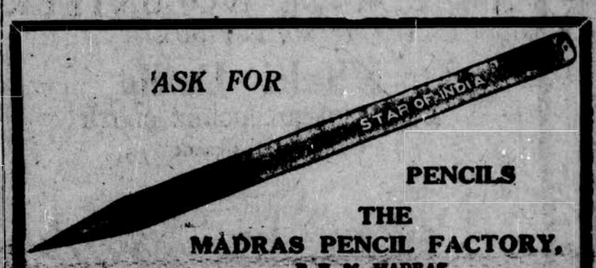
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Prof. Davar Advocates Bi-Metallism

RESTORATION OF SILVER WILL CURE ILLS OF CURRENCY

Plea For International Action

Under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union Principal Sorab R. Davar delivered an interesting lecture on "Indian Currency Problems' on Monday evening at Blavatsky Hall, Principal M. L. Tannan of Sydenham College presiding.

In the course of his lecture, Principal Davar referred to the salient features of Indian Currency history and made a rapid survey of developments from the eighteenth century up to the Great War detailing in brief the labours of Herchell Commission, Fowler Commission, and the Chamberlain Commission which recommended the Gold Exchange standard.

The Great War upset all calculations. Two commissions followed (1) "Babington Smith Commission 1919" and (2) "Hilton Young Commission in 1926." The latter year is important in our currency history in as much as during the year the Exchange reached gold parity at 1sh. 6d. after the highest it has ever reached and particularly because, since this year, the Government unfortunately adopted the policy of fixing the ratio on that basis with results which have proved so very disastrous to our industries and has led to the virtual depletion of our gold reserve and large losses. The Hilton Young's Commission set the seal to it and recommended what was known as the absolute automatic gold standard. The Act of 1927 followed which fixed the price of gold at 21-3-10 per tola, the minunum so dealt with being 1065 tolas of fine gold. This was the statutory obligation imposed for the first time on the Government to purchase gold or sell gold or sterling.

A SINKING RATIO.

This brings us virtually to our present position. The Government were never happy over this ratio which displayed an obstinate tendency to go down and justified the criticism of our public men and economists that 1sh. 4d. was a more natural and normal ratio than 1sh. 6d.

Then followed the shock of September 1931, England going off the gold standard after making a stern fight against the same which was followed by ordinances of September 1931 by our Government which has closed the sale of gold, and thereby the gold standard is virtually dead for the time being.

FUTURE OF RUPEE.

This brings us to the question, at issue, viz., what are we to do? The rupee is kept linked to the sterling at the old ratio of 1sh. 6d. Here there has been considerable difference of opinion among our experts. Some prefer the linking, the others want what they call "rupee should be left to find its own level". Our position is no doubt very delicate, in as much as we have no sufficient stock of gold available to base our currency on a gold standard at present. Being linked with the sovereign since the year 1893, to recommend this linking suddenly and leaving the rupee to find its own level seems to me rather a risky position, for the simple reason that that would lead to speculation in sterling. Of course, if the currency is properly managed, these could be avoided, but the management being not in the hands of a Central Bank as is the case in all modern countries, the problem becomes more complicated. Of course it is easy to dogmatise, but in these days, it is wise not to succumb to that temptation.

MOVE TOWARDS CENTRAL RESERVE BANK.

The best plan is to appoint immediately a committee of experts to consider the whole pdoblem in all its bearings, so that by the time the economic position gets adjusted a little, we might make a move for the establishment of the Central Reserve Bank in the form most suitable to the requirements of this country, and at that time, this report would not only be very useful but would also save a lot of time, if committees or commissions are appointed then. Of course, it is no use crying over whatever errors that might have been made in the past, but one cannot help observing, that if some compromise suitable to all views had been arrived at this time the reserve bank bill last attempted to be passed through the Legislative Assembly, we should have been in a stronger position, because our gold standard reserve would have been transferred to India in charge of the Central Bank and perhaps long before the arrival of the crisis, the directors of the Central Bank reserve would have recommended the alteration of the ratio from 1sh. 6d. to 1sh. 4d., thus saving our gold stock for purposes of establishing an independent currency of our own based on gold standard at this time of crisis.

MANAGED CURRENCY.

The economists of more advanced views have been continuously arguing in favour of what they call a "Managed Currency" and have advanced arguments with a view to show or convince an unyielding world that a Managed Currency would be more scientific than one based on metallic standard. The business and banking communities however have declined so far to accept the change and have preferred to maintain precious metals as the background for their paper currency. Personally, I am one of those conservatives who believe in a metallic basis. The difficulty is that the gold stock of the world is at present locked up in the hands of two nations, viz., France and America who do not seem to be particularly anxious to release the same, and there are other economic actors also working against such a consummation.

RE-INTRODUCTION OF SILVER.

In the circumstances, one naturally thinks of introduction of a second metal viz., silver, into the standard of currency. The difficulty in the way of this introduction was the argument that we had an over-production of silver. This is a very old controvertial point in the world history of currency, but there are great men like Lord Belford and Rt. Hon. I. S. Emery who have reasoned that a bi-metallic system is not only advantageous, but was also practical. It is shown by the latter in facts and figures that the production of silver was rather much less than its demand in the world, and that the deficit was met with by sales of currency and currency reserves by different governments who had sold on the market their demonetised silver between the years 1920-30 in large quantities. He points out that if large countries like Belgium, France, Indo-China and Great Britian had not sold silver continuously, the price of silver would not have fallen as it did at one time. If these arguments are correct, there is no doubt that the re-introduction of silver in the economy of currency would soon raise its value and also tend to moderate the value of gold which has risen abnormally at present. In order to bring about this consummation and prevent the action of Grasham's Law which has been an impediment in the way of the success of a bi-metallic standard, an international action is necessary and it is hoped that something would be done at an early date. As far as India is concerned, re-introduction of silver in the monetary economy would no doubt help her considerably, in as much as she is one of the two largest silver using countries in the world and the rise in the price of silver would considerably increase her purchasing power both for the benefit of herself and the other nations who are dealing with it, because, India as a prosperous customer would be naturally more profitable to deal with by the rest of the world.

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FEMINIST VICTORY

Women Judges In Switzerland

For the first time in the history of Switzerland, women have won the right to the vote. The Canton of Geneva has just enfranchised them for the purpose of putting women judges on the bench of the industrial tribunal which settles differences between employers and employees.

Several women have announced their candidacies for the election. Suffragists hail the concession as the first step toward the general enfranchisement of women throughout the country.—"N. Y. Times."

SATYAGRAHA NEWS FROM SIRSI AND SIDAPOOR

A number of convictions are reported from Sirsi sentences of one year R. I., and Rs. 100 fine, in deault 1 1/2 months. 8 months R. I. and Rs. 50 fine in default 1 month Shivanand 6 months R. I. and Rs. 100 fine in default 1 1/2 months were passed. In Siddapure 4 congress workers were sentenced to 6 months R. I. Rs. 100 fine in default 1 1/2 months.

Some revenue officers had gone to Sugavi centre. They summoned the people and asked them to pay the revenue. The declined to pay Basappa Kotrapa was asked to pay the grazing fees. He refused to pay and there upon they attached a copper-pot worth Rs. 30. The grazing fees due together with the notice feet amounted to Rs. 112.

Then the revenue officials went to the house of Shiva Dyava and for an amount of Rs. 112 they attached a copper-pot. They searched for other articles and after great difficulty found an axe Ci. Mannayya was arrested at Islur.

Two workers arrested in Siddapur Taluka on 14th instant. The total number of arrests in Siddapur Taluka till the 14th instant is 20. One worker was arrested at Sirsi while he was sitting in his shop. He was hand-cuffed and a rope was tied to his waist. This is the first-time that a political prisoner has been so treated in Sirsi.

SATYAGRAHA NEWS FROM THE KARNATAK

At Kasargod in Manalore District two pickets were picketting the foreign cloth shop of Mr. Shidhar Kamat. They were charged with lathis by the police. They were severely injured. Two others were picketing before another cloth shop and were similarly treated by the police.

At Bagalkot two volunteers who took out an evening ferry and distributed boycott pamphlet on the 16th instant in diflance of the Police Superintendant's order and were arrested.

At Bengalore two volunteers who were distributing cyclostile bulletins were arrested in the Cantonment the correspondant of the news paper Tainadu and another merchant were arrested for distributing boycott leaflets and were awarded 2 years R. I. Two others were sentenced to two years R. I.

The 11th "Dictator" of Bijpur addressed a meeting and was arrested.

Fifty prisoners were transferred from Bijapur Jail to Yeroda.

At Morab in Navalgunda Taluka a toddy booth was found burnt on the 12th instant. Police enquiry is proceeding.

At Kumta in the North Canara District there was an attachment in the house of Ganapati Ramachandra Fatherpekar for the realisation of his fine. The editor of Kanara-News was arrested at Kumta on the 18th instant and sentenced to Rs. 200 fine in default a week's imprisonment for publishing the name of the 5th "Dictator" Ankola, in his newspapers.

At Hanagal in Dharwar District Si. Bodharao Gadag and Si. Moti Ramarao Kulkerni have been served with parole notices and Si. Hanumant Gundo Kulkerni has been ordered to go to Hanagal.

ARRESTS & CONVICTIONS IN BELGAUM

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Feb. 28.

A nationalist worker described as the sixth "dictator" of Belgaum and another person were convicted by Mr. P. B. Harti First Class City Magistrate with special ordinance powers under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced to 4 months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 each or in default six weeks further imprisonment.

Mr. A. B. Kazi Mamlatdar of Belgaum and Special Magistrate convicted a prominent Nationalist worker under section 71 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance for disobedience of a Magisterial order under the same Ordinance and sentenced him to two years hard labour and a fine of Rs. 1000 or in default further imprisonment for six months.

The same Magistrate convicted a nationalist worker under Section 117 I. P. C. and sentenced him to 2 years R. I. and a fine of Rs. 1000 or in default six months further imprisonment.

Four persons were arrested here this morning under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

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	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	20,00,000

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Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. per half year will be allowed.

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NEW YORK COTTON

WEAKNESS OF WALL-STREET

New York. Feb. 29.

PRICES OPEN 8 PTS. DOWN—EASIER LIVERPOOL ADVICES—ABSENCE OF BUYING—RALLY ON SHORT COVERING—INCREASED SELLING—WEAKNESS OF STOCKS—MARKET CLOSES 9 TO 8 PTS. DOWN—SPOT COTTON 2 PTS. HIGHER AT 7.07C.

The New York Cotton futures market was easier in the absence of any important buying and on unfavourable Liverpool cables and weakness of Wall-street. Prices opened at a decline of 8 points in sympathy with a fall in Liverpool market but fully ecovered during the first hour on trade buying. Later on prices again declined on renewed selling pressure influenced by weakness in stocks. There was utter absence of buying and the market closed at a net decline of 9 to 8 points: Spot cotton prices improved 2 points to 7.07 c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 6 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.83c.

There is lull in the speculative demand and prices are again fluctuating within a narrow range. The effect of the newly adopted financial measures is discounted and the attention of the market is now diverted to new crop. Recent rise in the prices of raw cotton had an unfavourable effect on the reduction of the acreage and some people now estimate that the area will be reduced by 12½ per cent. So far weather conditions are fairly good and with seasonable weather henceforward there is no reason for any material reduction in the total yield. However Bull operators are relying on prospects of material damage by weevil and with less sales of fertilizers they look for much reduced production. No reliable can be formed at present because it is too early. In the meantime prices are expected to fluctuate within a narrow range.

PRIVATE CABLES.
N. Y. Highest 7.00—.07
Lowest 6.97—10
N. Y. July Highest 7.23 (10.43 a. m.)
Lowest 7.14 (2.47 p. m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

"New York:—Some Southern selling. No special feature in the market. Think well of buying on dips.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York:—

Cotton: Weak statistical position and expected liberal Southern offering before planting completed. We expect a heavy market until fresh news appears to change the situation.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Feb. 29.

March	6.86 —06
May	6.98 —09
July	7.14 —09
Oct.	7.35 —08
Dec.	7.51 —09
Middling Spot	7.07 plus.02

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Feb. 29.
To-day's Closing.

March	6.83 —06
May	6.98 —06
Middling Spot	6.83 —

New York, Feb. 29.
New York. 10-55 a.m. (As knokn in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	6.93
May	7.05
July	7.22

New York. Noon Call.

March	6.88
May	7.01
July	7.17

LIVERPOOL COTTON

SMALL OFFTAKE

Liverpool. Feb. 29.

MARKET OPENS 3 PTS. DOWN—SCATTERED SELLING—POOR ADVICES FROM EAST—TRADE CALLING—PARTIAL RECOVERY—PRICES CLOSE 3 TO 6 PTS. DOWN—MIDDLING AMERICAN SPOT COTTON 5 PTS. LOWER AT 5.67d.

The Liverpool cotton futures market was expected to open at unchanged prices but owing to scattered selling, prices opened at a decline of 3 points. The continued selling and small offtake in the Eastern markets caused further decline but trade calling with steady New York opening advices assisted partial recovery. Near months were relatively steady which closed at a decline of 3 to 4 points but distant deliveries lost 6 points. Middling American spot cotton prices were reduced 5 points at 5.67d.

East Indian cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 4 points. There was no demand for Egyptian cotton and prices declined 8 to 9 points.

There was heavy selling pressure in the Alexandria cotton market which resulted in a decline of 38 to 25 points.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

There has been a good general enquiry on the Liverpool Spot market during the week. In the Futures section selling was more general resulting in a sharp fall. The reaction, however, in view of the previous rise was anticipated and was due to the technical situation rather than to any real change in the fundamental conditions.

Encouraging Manchester reports and the improvement in the Alexandria market checked the decline. Later, increased buying and short covering brought some recovery.

The Egyptian section was decidedly more active particularly owing to good trade buying of Sakellaridis cotton.

ACREAGE CURTAILMENT LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

"A dispatch rom Austin, Texas. to Dow Jones on Monday, Feb. 1. stated that Judge W. C. Davis of the District Court at Franklin, Texas, has declared unconstitutional the cotton acreage curtailment law which was passed by the last session of the legislature. No notice of appeal from the decision to the State Appellate Court was given immediately and it is regarded as doubtful whether this will be done. The law would have limited this year's cotton acreage to 30 per cent. of all land in cultivation last year."

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co. Liverpool cable:—

New York cables good quiet but firm sales equal output Chicago cables continued favourable weather poor speculative demand not buying support.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

Scattered long liquidation. Small market.

Messrs. Bruel & Co. have received the following cable dated 29th ultimo (5-12 p. m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

Hesitating market: considerable liquidation in all markets. May go as temporarily lower but advise purchases."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Quotations	Closing.
Feb. 1932		5.48—
Mar. 1932	5.45	5.45—04
April 1932		5.46—03
May 1932	5.46	5.46—04
June 1932		5.46—05
July 1932	5.49	5.47—05
Aug. 1932		5.48—05
Sept. 1932		5.50—05
Oct. 1932	5.54	5.52—05
Nov. 1932		5.54—05
Dec. 1932		5.57—06
Jan. 1933	5.62	5.59—06
Feb. 1933		5.61—06
Middling Spot		5.67—05

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SATI SONE

GENIUS OF Miss JILLOO
AT
HER BEST
In this most appealing all-talking drama.
SEE and HEAR
MISS JILLOO IN "SATI SONE"
COMING SHORTLY AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 1.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1|6 1|16.
D D 1|6 3|32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|6 3|32 March
Banks Selling D. D. 1|6 1|8.
Bank Selling T T 1|6 1|16 April.
Banks Buying T T 1|6 5|32.
Banks Buying D D 1|6 7|32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 13|32 Two Mails.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 3|8 15th Mar/15 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 11|32 16 April/15 May.

NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T. T. 383.
Banks Selling T T 382.
Banks Buying T. T. 377.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 660
Banks Buying D D 680

AMSTERDAM—
Bank Selling D D 65-1|4.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 129 nominal.
Banks Buying 60 Days 119

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 98-1/8

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 132-1|4.

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D. D. 154-1|4.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 65 5/8

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.48 1/4 29th ulto.
Shanghai/London 1/11 1/2 1st inst.
Japan/London 1/10 1/4 29th ulto.
London/Paris 88.60 29th ulto.
London/Belgium 25. 00 29th ulto.
London/Switzerland 18.00 29th ulto.
London/Italy 67.10 29th ulto.
London/Berlin 14.65 29th ulto.
London/Holland 8.66 29th ulto.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £5/18/7 27th ulto. £5/18/5 29th ulto.
Silver London Ready 19 3/4 27th ulto. 19 3/4 29th ulto
Silver London Forward 19 15/16 27th ulto. 19 7/8 29th ulto
Silber New York Ready 31 27th ulto. 31 1/4 29th ulto.
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 3/16 per cent 27th ulto. 4 per cent 29th ulto.
London Discounts 6 Mos 4 3/8 per cent 27th ulto. 4 1/4 per cent 29th ulto.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent

Money:—
Call 3-1|2 per cent.
3 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

BROACH A./M. TEJI-MANDI.

Double options premium for Broach A./M. delivery to be declared on the last trading day during March is Rs. 15/- per candy.

COTTON TENDERS.
Bombay, Mar. 1.

To being the first tender day against March Contracts 6500 Bales of Bengal and 300 Oomras were tendered.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Mar. 1.

March	154.20
June	157.20
September	157.70

READY COTTON.
Bombay, Mar. 1.

Broach Fine March delivery is quoted at a premium of Rs. 13/ and Buyers pay Rs. 9/ for April delivery our current quotation of Broach AM. Hedge Contract. Quotations of Ready Cotton are as under:—

Bengal Superfine	200
Bengal Fine	197
Bengal F.G.	193
Sindh-Punjab Fine	197
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	193
Wardha-Hingt Fine	233
Nagpur Savner Fine	233
Yeotmal Fine	222
Arvi Fine	222
Ellichpur Fine	222
Amraoti Fine	218
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	220
Mulkapur Fine	214
Khandesh Fine	213
Muthia F.G.	208
Jalna Sallu F.G.	211
Burwah Saravad Fine	220
Ujjain/Shujaulpur Fine	248
Broach Fine	247/51
Punjab/American	256
Punjab/American mix	226/44

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Mar. 1.

F. P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to-date 29-2-32	8379000	7909000
Receipts Yesterday 29-2-32	28000	13000
Exports to date 29-2-32	5869000	5030000
Stock at Ports 26-2-32	4783000	4049000
Stock Interior Towns 26-2-32	2031000	1515000
Stock Liverpool 26-2-32	838000	1098000
Visible Supply 26-2-32	8353000	7769000
Quantity in Sight 26-2-32	12663000	11563000
Quantity out of Sight 26-2-32	8424000	6909000

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A Drama of Love vs. Hate
"THE VIRTUOUS SIN"
Featuring:
WALTER HUSTON, KAY FRANCIS.
The Story of a Woman who places Love above Sin.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
CONAN DOYLE'S
Powerful Mystery Story
THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES
Featuring:
ROBERT RENDEL, BERYL STAPLETON.
Dialogue by Edgar Wallace.

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
Blazing Drama of the French Foreign Legion
HELL'S ISLAND
With
JACK HOLT, RALPH GRAVES, and DOROTHY SEBASTIAN.

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The Westminster Bank Ltd.

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Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	62,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs 100 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GEEY,
Manager.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Mar. 1.

3 1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 61
4 per cent. 1931-36 Conversion Loan Rs. 88/12
4 per cent 1934/37 Loan Rs 87/8
4 per cent. 1960|70 Loan Rs. 68
4 1|2 per cent. 1934 Bonds Rs. 96
4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan Rs. 76
5 per cent. 1929-47 War Loan Rs. 85/8
5 per cent 1935 Loan Rs. 90/2
5 per cent. 1939-44 Loan Rs. 86/2
6 per cent. 1933-36 Bonds Rs. 99/6
5 per cent. 1933 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 99/14
5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 97/8
6 per cent. 1932 bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 100/7
6 1|2 per cent. 1935 Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 103
6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Treasury Bonds Rs. 102/2
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Port Trust Rs. 64/8
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Municipal Rs. 66/8
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Improvement Trust Rs. 62/8
5 per cent. 1959 Bombay Municipal Rs. 77/8
6 per cent. 1954 Bombay Municipal Rs. 95
6 per cent. 1950-60 Bombay Municipal Rs. 95
Tone of market.—Fairly steady.

Tone of London Silver—Small business. America sold. Continent bought.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Feb. 29.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	28,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	15,000
Day's exports to The Continent	20,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 29.

March	7.41
May	7.57
July	7.73
October	7.99
November	8.03
December	8.10
January 1933	8.15
F. G. F. Spot	7.70

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 29.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.38
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	5.48
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	5.60
Oomra Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.73
Oomra Superfine No. 1 Staple)	5.88
Oomra Choice (No. 1 Staple)	6.03
Bengal Good	4.64
Bengal Fully Good	4.74
Bengal Fine	4.84
Scinde Fully Good	4.74
Scinde Fine	4.84
Scinde Superfine	4.94

DON'T FAIL TO SEE
THRILLING
FINAL INSTALMENT
THUNDERING TALKIE-SERIAL OF
ACTION, MAGIC, MYSTERY, MIRACLE
"KING of the WILD"
SHOWING
GREATEST GALAXY OF WILD ANIMALS, BLACK MAGIC OF THE SAVAGE TRIBES, VENOMOUS REPTILES AND THE HUMAN WOLVES
OF THE AFRICAN JUNGLE
ALSO
SPECIAL SONGS OF MOHAN AND NISSAR
MORE THRILLING SENSATIONAL THAN LAST WEEK
Daily Shows: 5-30, 8, 10-30 P. M:
Extra Show on Saturdays and Sundays: 3 p.m.
WEST END TALKIES LAMINGTON ROAD

Commencing Next Saturday
ON HOLY SHIVRATRI DAY
BHARAT MOVIETONE'S
Devotional Picture
ALL-TALKING and SINGING IN MARATHI
SANT SAKHOOBAI
AT
KRISHNA CINEMA

Commencing from 4th FRIDAY
MADAN'S DEVOTIONAL FULL-TALKIE
IN HINDI
FIRST INDIAN TALKIE IN COLOURS.
BILWA MANGAL
OR
"BHAKTA-SOORDAS"
WITH
PATIENCE COOPER AND OTHERS
GLOBE-TALKIES
(SANDHURST ROAD).

COMING NEXT WEEK
MIRABAI
Sagar Movietone all talking Singing Picture
Featuring:
Miss Zubeida
Mr. Jal Merchant
Mr. Sangatha
Miss Khatun, etc.
Director Mr. Ramnik Desai
Hear some Melodious Songs.
The iron bars did not make prison for MIRABAI Her devotion shone out in spite of the dark walls.
and
The WORLD KNEW IT.
IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD.

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JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort. Bombay.
J11

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns In India.
J12

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1932.

SIR S. HOARE DEFENDS ORDINANCE RAJ

"CONGRESS BENT ON REN EWING WAR"

Government Bound To Accept Challenge

"EMERGENCY POWERS USED WITH COMMONSENSE AND MODERATION"

MR. MORGAN JONES DEPRECATES SWIFT AND SUDDEN ARREST OF MAHATMA

"Government Policy Bound To Wreck Every Attempt At Reconciliation."

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb. 29.

Sir S. Hoare continuing his speech on India Office Estimates said that a fortnight ago he had issued a Blue Bood in which he had set out in great detail the events of the last few months. He had set out those events in detail, because he was anxious that every member should have before him a comprehensive picture of Indian affairs. To-day if he spoke at some length and covered more ground than he naturally would in any ordinary Estimates debate, it was because he realised that he was dealing with grave and serious questions on which every member of the House had a right to have information and had the duty to express his judgment.

Fortunately he need not go into detail in the matter of the past history. The Blue Book had set out very fully and comprehensively the events that had led up to the decisions taken at the end of the last year. It has showed in great detail the position in which we found ourselves at the end of the Round Table Conference, and carried on the history to a few weeks ago.

When last he addressed the House on Indian affairs it was a moment when the second Round Table Conference had come to an end. The delegates had departed on the whole in an atmosphere of goodwill. Only the representative of the Congress had stood apart, and even he, from time to time, seemed to dislike the discordant note he was striking.

"THE STORM BURSTS".

It might, therefore, be said that beginning in December when last we had the Indian debate there was a general atmosphere of goodwill and a general desire to advance along the road to co-operation. If he had been asked then to make a fore-cast of the coming events he would have said that the forecast was "changeable but not immediately stormy"; but within the space of almost a few days the storm burst, reverberations of which we were still feeling. Whatever might have been Mahatma Gandhi's personal inclinations, the fact remained indisputable that in the second half of December, leaders of Congress organisations were determined to renew war with the Government of India.

CONGRESS LEADERS' "WAR MENTALITY".

If members studied the Blue Book they would see that instance after instance showed indisputably that war mentality had possessed the leaders of Congress in India. The Blue Book showed in detail how the Red Shirt movement had been stimulated by Congress in North-west Frontier Province and how in that very inflammable area critical situation had arisen that threatened the very basis of Government.

The Blue Book had again showed how in the United Provinces, the Congress had stimulated the revolutionary movement that looked like leading to a agrarian revolution. There was also evidence in plenty—if he had time he could give it to the House in detail—that in the Province of Bengal leaders of Congress particularly the left leaders, were in close contact with the terrorist movement.

"CONGRESS BENT ON RENEWING WAR."

Look where you might, from North India to South, there was the overwhelming evidence that Congress was bent on renewing war against the British Government. We might have regretted that fact. It might be that some members were not altogether surprised.

But it must be remembered that ever since the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement, there had been signs that many prominent Indians in the Congress organisation were using the settlement not as period of peace but simply as period of temporary truce during which they were preparing for a renewal of war, and during which they were taking every opportunity to magnify their own organisation at the expense of the established Government and setting up a parallel and revolutionary Government against the established forces of law and order.

Sir S. Hoare claimed that in view of these indisputable facts there was no course open not only to this Government but to any Government worthy of the name but to take action they did take.

GOVT. "BOUND TO ACCEPT CHALLENGE."

Government was faced with this direct threat to its existence not by a comprehensive movement covering the whole of India but by a sectional organisation which admittedly represented, only a very small portion of a great population of India. Any Government worthy of its name, if Government was to continue in India at all, was bound to accept the challenge thrown in its teeth. But he was aware that there were some members who, while accepting this general claim that Government had to take action to meet this threat, yet though, first that the action they were taking was excessive and, secondly, that they were abusing power under which they were acting. These were serious charges and needed answer. He would take them in turn.

Taking first the charge that the powers were excessive he admitted that powers given to the Government of India and Provincial Governments were very formiddable. They were set out in detail in the appendices to the Blue Book. They covered and were intended to cover the whole field of the possible attacks on Government. He believed they should cover the whole of that field and he believed it would have been a dereliction of their duty if, faced with this critical situation, they had taken only inadequate powers.

NO REAL CAUSE FOR CRITICISM.

He believed further that they were much more likely to reach the point when emergency powers could be brought to an end if they acted over a whole of field and left no openings to this hostile organisation to make their action unsuccessful. He therefore, claimed first of all that so far from its being a cause of criticism against them that they had taken full and comprehensive powers, the criticism would have been just if the powers taken had not been comprehensive.

There was another consideration he would like to put to members on the benches opposite. The attack launched by Congress was not an attack upon the British Government but an attack on any Government and more than that it was an attack upon the whole community.

INDIA'S "INFLAMMABLE MATERIAL."

He would tell the House why he made that claim. If the machine of Government had broken down it would have been apparent to the great populations of the Indian continent that action such as the Congress had launched had been successful, and it would have been a direct incentive to this community or that community to have undertaken the same kind of direct action. Every member knew how inflammable was material in India when anything touching the communal question arose. During all these weeks he had been terrified lest a breakdown of the machine of Government should be a direct incentive to the renewal of communal strife.

CAWNPORE INCIDENTS OF 1931

Let members constantly remember those terrible events in Cawnpore last year. On no account must we run the risk of any repetition of that kind of catastrophe. At the time of crisis such as this it was quite essential that the Central Government and Provincial Governments should have the fullest possible powers—drastic though they might be—to make a repetition of that kind of catastrophe as impossible as they could make it.

He came now to the second criticism, namely, that the authorities were abusing powers they possessed, that they were using them ruthlessly, and that they were using them in such a way as not only to deal with the actual emergency, but also as to suppress the legitimate expression of public opinion. There again he asked the members to look at the actual facts of the situation. He was just as fully alive as they to the danger of uncontrolled administrative action and the Viceroy and his Government were just as alive as he.

"POWERS USED WITH MODERATION."

But when he looked at the facts of the situation during these last weeks and when he thought of the dangers in India, of great difficulties with which the authorities, great and small, were faced, he inevitably came to the conclusion that upon the whole these powers had been used with commonsense and moderation. It might be that here and there probably in face of great danger and difficulty some individual might have misused his authority. If that be so investigation always followed the action of that kind in the ordinary course. As far as he himself was concerned, and it was also the action of the Government of India, we had been ready to look into the number of specific charges made in individual cases, and the result of our enquiries showed that, speaking generally, the authorities and particularly the police had behaved exceedingly well in a very difficult situation and upon the whole these drastic powers had not been abused or used to excessive degree.

NO CENSORSHIP.

He would take two charges that had been made in the House in this connection during the last few weeks.

There was the charge that they had suppressed the expression of opinion by censorship. There was no censorship in India of any reputable foreign newspaper correspondents. At one time there was restriction for military purposes on the North-west Frontier. He understood that that restriction had now been removed, and no check, to-day, was placed on any foreign newspaper correspondent in sending news to this country or any other part of Europe. That that was so, he thought, might easily be checked by the fact that many of the most inaccurate reports as to what had been happening in India had appeared in foreign and Indian press. As to the Indian press the House could see from the Press Act and the Ordinances the action they were taking.

"WIDE LATITUDE TO INDIAN PRESS."

Speaking generally the action taken had been designed for one purpose alone, namely, to stop incentives to disorder and terrorism and not to stifle expression of public opinion. There again he invited the attention of members opposite to the Indian press itself. If they would study it they would see that wide latitude—some would say much too wide latitude—had been given to the Indian press as a medium for expression of opinion hostile to Government. Referring to charges made against the Police, Sir S. Hoare said it would be very surprising in the situation of this kind if the charges were not made against the police; but upon the whole the police had acted splendidly even under greatest provocation and under tremendous odds, at great risk to their lives and to the lives of their families. Speaking generally they had acted with admirable restraint and with conspicious moderation. (Ministerial cheers).

"STAPLE MANUFACTURE OF ATROCITIES".

He was aware that cases were being made against them; but he would remind the House that in an emergency of this kind there was staple manufacture of atrocities in order to discredit various services of Government generally. He would remind the House what took place only last year in a situation not altogether unlike present situation. Case after case was trumped up against the police. When they enquired into these cases nine out of ten were discovered to be fabricated. He would giv the House one of two instances of the creation of atrocities. A long and very circumstantial story of police brutality of a particularly disgusting nature to a volunteer in Rohtak was printed in the Congress "Bulletin" and brought to the Secretary of State notice. It was stated that complaint had been made to a Magistrate on oath. On enquiry it was found that the Magistrate, an Indian, had investigated the complaint and found it to be a tissue of lies. The volunteer was also examined the day after the alleged assault by two doctors who failed to find any trace of injury of any sort.

BARDOLI INCIDENT.

Again it was alleged that the police at Borsad had dispersed peaceful procession of women with great violence, beating them with lathis and kicking them and pulling their hair. The Procession had been organised to protest against the alleged illtreatment by police of two women mentioned by their name. On inquiry it was found that the facts were entirely different. The police had taken action only when the crowd had collected behind the women and started throwing stones and a small force of thirty police was in danger of being overwhelmed by a mob of 2.000. It was inevitable in the scuffle that some women should be injured, but the worst injury sustained was hurt to the knee. Of the two women said to have been ill-treated one did not exist at all, and the other was subject to fits and injured herself in a fit.

"LYING WITNESSES" IN BARDOLI ENQUIRY.

It was also relevant as an instance of fabrication of evi-dence by the Congress to refer to the report of the Special Officer appointed to enquire into the allegations regarding the use of lathis in connection with the collection of land revenue in Bardoli. After the most patient enquiry into the allegations of police excesses, Mr. Gordon had found that there was no evidence at all of police persecution. Witnesses put forward by Congress broke down under examination, and were one and all found to be lying. He could not avoid the conclusion that one of the main objects of the Congress in making these accusations was to discredit the police by making them appear as persecutors of harmless and defenceless peasants. In one case, in fact, Mr. Gordon had found that there was a definite conspiracy to bring policeman, named Sitaram Ganpat into trouble.

CASE OF SITARAM GANPAT.

Charges of brutality were trumped up against him from three different villages. In no case was there found to be a shared of evidence against him. In fact in the case of one village it was discovered that Sitaram Ganpat was not even among the party of police on the occasion mentioned. This continual misrepresentation of police was a fact that must be taken into account in judging the behaviour of the police now. During the last campaign the police were in many places subjected to extreme provocation. Often they had to submit to personal abuse of the most offensive character while every effort was made by members of the Congress to make life intolerable for them, and their families, by means of social boycott and other devices of the same kind.

Proceeding Sir S. Hoare said:—

"In view of that evidence he suggested that members should be very careful in sifting evidence of the charges for which now and then certain members had made themselves responsible. When he said what he had said about the inaccuracy of many of the statements that had been current in the last few weeks he would not like it to be thought that the Government of India was not waching the situation very carefully and was not anxious, as any member to avoid the possibility of any excessive action in future.

"NECESSARY MEASURES"

Sir S. Hoare then referred to the instructions issued by the Government of India to the Provincial Governments under which the emergency powers were being carried out. Proceeding he said he could claim as evidence that the measures themselves had on the whole been accepted as necessary in India. The fact that not a single vote of censure either in the Legislative Assembly or any Provincial Council had been carried against the Government action, and that they had received representations not only from politicians but from businessmen and country districts that in their view these emergency powers were essential and inevitable and were being used with caution and moderation.

Before he left this part of his subject he wished to say few words about one phase of the situation that naturally had caused great anxiety—the position in Bengal and the terrorist paign launched against the Government during recent months.

TERRORISM IN BENGAL.

The most drastic powers contained in the Ordinances were powers given to the Government of Bengal to deal with terrorism. Terrorism, as every member knew, had had the hold in Bengal for many years past; and in recent years, indeed recent months, the terrorist threat had become far more serious. In the past few months there had been 19 serious terrorist outrages, for the most part against British officials. There had been outrages against women and children. The new sinister feature of these outrages was that women and girls had been brought into the service of terrorists. Only last week he had the painful experience of hearing from Mrs. Stevens, widow of an official—one of the most popular, one of the most intelligent, one of the most sympathetic officials in the whole of Indian Service—the story of her husband's murder at the hands of two girls.

"CONGRESS LEADERS HAND-IN-HAND WITH TERRORISTS"

He would not repeat details nor would he give extracts of which he had pages from terrorist leaflets that until recently were everywhere being circulated in Bengal for the express purpose of inciting to wholesale murder of British officials. Perhaps even more sinister than some of these other features was the undeniable fact that many Congress leaders in Bengal had been hand in glove with certain of leaders of terrorist movement. Did we need any further justifications for the action that we had to take in in Bengal and elsewhere. It would have been a surrender of the elementary duty of any Government if we had not invested the Government of India with the fullest and most comprehensive powers possible to attempt to cut this blot out of the life of Bengal.

MODERATION FROM TOP TO BOTTOM.

Sir S. Hoare claimed in view of what he had said that they had ample justification for the measures taken, that they had used those measures with caution and moderation and that the Government of India from highest official, from Viceroy down to the most junior police constable, had acted with courage, caution and commonsense and that the machine of Government in face of the great difficulties had functioned with really remarkable efficiency.

SITUATION IN N. W. F. P.

May I now sum up the present situation as I see it to-day? I will begin with North West Frontier Province. There all my information goes to show that the Red Shirt movement which a few months ago was so imminent a danger to Government as a whole is beginning to collapse. From all sides there is evidence of a great change of opinion in the Frontier Province. Men who a few weeks ago stood out in an attitude of hostility are coming in to co-operate with Government. Revenue is coming in better than for several years. Think it may be claimed that, speaking generally, the position in the North West Frontier to-day is far more stable than for many months.

ASSURANCE TO MINORITIES

There are still two serious difficulties before us. There is the first of all, that ever-present difficulty in Indian affairs, the communal trouble, and, secondly, there is the difficulty, particularly formidable in a great peasant Continent such as India, the economic depression. Of the communal position I intend to say not more than two or three sentences. I realise the deep anxiety felt by the minorities communities, particularly by the Muslims and depressed classes. I know how anxious they are to be satisfied, that their legitimate claims will be met before they agree to the provisions of a future Constitution. I also know, after long months of discussion, how many dangerous reactions are involved in the communal question, and I can only say, to-day, that Government realise the importance and urgency of the question, that on no account will we repudiate our obligations to the minorities communities that we have the most solemly undertaken and that we ask the representatives of minorities, particularly representatives of the Muslim community that has with great faith and loyalty abstained from non-co-operation to believe in our sincerity and to be patient if in the inevitable process of events we do not rush into the premature decision. His Majesty's Government and the Government of India are in close consultation over this thorny question, and until we have completed our discussions I cannot make any announcement of our immediate intentions.

IMPROVEMENT IN FINANCIAL SITUATION

Sir Samuel then referred to the "economic crisis through which India was passing," and continued: "It is satisfactory also to note that at time of such general economic depression there has been a striking improvement in the financial situation of the Government of India. I suppose that in last September, the financial position in India was as serious as in any part of the British Empire. On the one hand there was a serious budget deficiency, the export trade of India on which we were dependent for remittances to London had fallen greatly, the Indian credit stood very low in the city of London and to make matters worse there was the certainty that in the near future certain short-term Indian loans were maturing, and it would have been very difficult for anyone last September to say how exactly these maturities were going to be met.

BENEFIT OF LINKING RUPEE TO STERLING.

I am glad to be able to say that we are no longer faced with so black a prospect as faced us last September. On all sides there has been a really remarkable improvement. Ever since the rupee was linked with the sterling last September, things have been steadily improving. Prices have been rising, and now the unexpected feature has shown itself—the vast sums of gold from hoardes in India which have been exported and which have produced a striking improvement in the Indian balance of trade. No less than 36 million sterling of gold has been exported from India since last September and the export looks like continuing. More gold has been exported since last September or rather gold has been exported from India since last September at a higher rate than it has ever been exported from gold-fields of South Africa. This export has greatly helped to strengthen the rupee exchange and the position of Indian credit in the markets of the city of London and world. If I needed evidence I would point to the fact that only a few weeks ago the Government of India was able to repay, without further borrowing, the loan of no less than 15 million sterling raised in 1921|22 (Cheers).

A GREAT STEP FORWARD.

Has any other great Government in any part of the world during the last six months repaid a big loan without having to borrow further for repayment? If I look at the quotations of the Government of India stocks in the city, to-day, I see the greatest possible improvement compared with quotations in last September. Let me give an instance. Four-and-a-half per cent. sterling stock 1950/55 which in September 1931 was quoted as low as 61, now stands in the neighbourhood of 84, and the five-and-a-half per cent. sterling stock 1936/38 has risen from 80 to 97 in the same period. This great step forward has been taken towards winning back for the Indian credit a high place it formerly held in the estimation of the investing public. (Cheers).

A SUMMING UP.

If I may sum up the economic situation in a sentence, I would say that India is through the worst of the crisis and is in a better position to take advantage of the general recovery than almost any other great country in the world.

The House has now borne with me for an unconscionable time, whilst I have exposed to them the Indian situation as I see it to-day. Members will not wish me to take up time further; but it may be that many will be saying: 'You have spoken to us of the India of to-day at great length but you have said nothing of the India of to-morrow." Let them not think, if this criticism is in their mind, that I am not constantly pondering over the India of to-morrow. If I have not spoken of it, to-day, it is because this debate is for a specific purpose to discuss the Indian administration during the last few months and I should have been out of order if I plunged into discussion of the constitutional change of to-morrow.

DISCUSSION OF R. T. C.

Mr. Lansbury asked if the Chairman had ruled that discussion of the Round Table Conference was out of order, pointing out that there was a sum of £36.000 in the estimate on account of Conference.

The Chairman replied that he did not know how far it might be desirable to allow such a discussion, and he must see what direction the discussion took, reminding that he was unable to allow discussion of any matters involving legislation.

Mr. Lansbury urged it should be open to the committee to discuss expenditure on account of the conference dealing with the future constitution of India.

Sir. S. Hoare said he did not dissent from that view and continued: "I was saying that no doubt many members may be under the impression that whilst I am dealing with these questions of detailed administration I may not be thinking of bigger issues of to-morrow."

WHAT DO EMERGENCY POWERS DENOTE?

"I can assure them that that is not the case. Whether in the field of administration or in the wider field of constitutional change we are just as anxious for co-operation with representative Indians as we have ever been in the past. Committees composed of representative Indians and British public men that are working out certain details of the Indian constitution in India, to-day, are outward visible sign of the sincerity of our desire for this co-operation. Emergency Powers are not a sign of the end of policy of co-operation. They are not a sign of war between Britain and India.

(Continued on page 8).

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